DRAFT AGENDA
Joint WAAESD-NCRA Spring Meeting
March 19-22, 2007
Hilton Waikoloa Village, Big Island, Hawaii

Monday, March 19, 2007

2:00 – 6:00pm	Registration (Kohala Promenade)
4:00 – 5:30pm	WAAESD Executive Committee Meeting
6:00 – 8:00pm	Welcome Reception (Kamehameha Court) (No host bar with pupus)

Tuesday, March 20

7:00 am Continental Breakfast, Registration - desk open all day (Kohala Promenade)

Joint NCRA-WAAESD General Session (Kohala 1)

8:00	J1	Welcome Remarks	Dean Andy Hashimoto (HI)/Big Island Mayor Kim
8:15	J2	Introductions	CY Hu (HI)/Forrest Chumley (KS)
8:25	J3	CSREES Report	TBD
8:40	J4	Convergence of Energy and Agriculture	Jim Fischer (USDA)
9:15	J5	CREATE-21/Farm Bill Update	Steve Slack (OH)/H.M. Harrington (W-ED)
9:45	J6	National Plant Germplasm Coordinating Committee	Lee Sommers (CO)
10:00	**Break**		
10:15	J7	NRSP Budget Requests	Lee Sommers (CO)
10:30	J8	SunGrant Initiative	Jan Auyong (OR)/John Kirby (SD)
10:45	J9	Budget and Legislative Committee Report and Budget Discussion	LeRoy Daugherty (NM)
11:35	J10	Communications and Marketing Committee	Ron Pardini (NV)
11:45	J11	CAST Education Program	Joe Colletti (IA)
11:50	J12	Moving Toward Meaningful Regional Collaborations –	Arlen Leholm (NC-ED)/H. M. Harrington (W-ED)

12:00 Joint Lunch (Lagoon Lanai)

WAAESD Meeting (Kohala 3)

1:30	1.0	Call to Order/Welcome/Introductions	CY Hu

1:35	2.0	Approval of Agenda and Minutes of September 2006 meeting	CY Hu
1:40	3.0	Chair's Report, Interim Actions, Executive Committee Report	CY Hu
1:45	4.0	Treasurer's Report	Jeff Jacobsen
1:55	5.0	ARS Report	Dwayne Buxton, Director PWA
2:10	6.0	RCIC Report	John Foltz
2:20	7.0	Western Rural Development Center (WRDC)	Carol Lewis, Rang Narayanan, John Allen
3:00	**Break**		
3:15	8.0	Executive Director's Report	H. M. Harrington
3:45	9.0	ED Evaluation	Don Snyder
4:15	10.0	FY 2008 Office Budget	H. M. Harrington/Harriet Sykes
4:30	11.0	Off the top funding requests	Lee Sommers/H. M. Harrington

5:00 Adjourn for day

Dinner on your own

Wednesday, March 21

Breakfast on your own

7:00am	Field Trip – Hilo, Kamuela, Kohala, etc. Meet in lower lobby (Japanese Service Desk), board buses
12:00-1:00	Lunch in Hilo
5:00-8:00pm	BBQ Dinner at the Kahua Ranch
8:30 pm	Return to Hilton Waikoloa Village

Thursday, March 22

7:00am **Continental Breakfast** (Kohala Promenade)

WAAESD Reconvenes (Kohala 3)

8:00	12.0	Regional Impact reports	H. M. Harrington/Ron Pardini
8:30	13.0	N-CFAR Membership	All
8:40	14.0	W-SARE Update	H. M. Harrington
8:50	15.0	State Issues Discussion Topics TBD	CY Hu/All
9:40	16.0	Other business/items from the consent agenda	
		WAAESD Consent Agenda (Written reports only):	
	16.1	State Reports	All

		16.2	DOE/NASULGC Partnership	H. M. Harrington
		16.3	ESCOP Science & Technology	Greg Bohach
9:45	17.0	Future meetings		
		17.1	Summer 2007	Steve Miller
		17.2	Fall 2007 ESS Meeting	Ron Pardini
		17.3	Spring 2008 (possible joint with WEDA	TBD
9:55	18.0	Resolutions		Jan Auyong/Lee Sommers
10:00	Adjourn			CY Hu

10:00 Break

Joint NCRA-WAAESD Session Reconvenes (Kohala 1)

10:15	J13	Developing Meaningful Multistate Collaborations	Arlen Leholm (NC-ED)/H.M. Harrington (W-ED)
11:00	J14	Balancing Internal and External Stakeholder Needs and Expectations	Steve Slack (OH), Bev Durgan (MN), Colin Kaltenbach (AZ), Ralph Cavalieri (WA)

12:00 Joint Lunch (Lagoon Lanai)

1:15 J15 Joint NCRA-WAAESD Small Group Breakout Discussions

6 breakouts, 6-8 people/group. Possible topics:

- Water quality, quantity, use and management
- Animal Waste Management
- Creating More Effective Multi-Regional Collaborations
- Bioenergy/Value-Added Bioproducts
- CREATE-21/Federal Budget - Do we need a different approach?
- Animal Genomics
- Plant Germplasm Resources
- Rural Communities

2:15 J16 Small Group Reports and Recommendations (15 min each)

3:15 Break

3:30 (Continue Small Group Reports and Recommendations)

J17 3:30 Closing Session (Kohala 1)

- Take Home Messages — NCRA/WAAESD Rapportuers

	• Responses from the Regional Associations	Regional Association Chairs
	• Recommendations & Next Steps	Chairs/All

4:40 Adjourn

Dinner on your own

Aloha! Have a safe trip home!

Agenda Item J4: Convergence of Energy and Agriculture
Presenter: Jim Fischer (USDA)
Background:

Future Direction –
What Have We Learned from the Road We Traveled?

- Growing need for clean and affordable supply of energy.
- Opportunities for agriculture to supply a percentage of that energy.
- USDA agencies support renewable energy production.
- USDA collaborates with other Federal agencies.
- Government policies and initiatives are supporting these efforts.
- Potential beneficiaries of agriculture energy development?
- Government support for R&D and public/private partnerships can help overcome cost and commercialization barriers.
- Proposed USDA FY 2008 budget for energy is at least $397 million- an increase of 68 percent compared to energy outlays in FY 2007.
- The 2007 Farm Bill proposes expanding renewable energy for U.S. agriculture and rural areas.

How Do We Begin Building a Prosperous Future?

We Suggest :

- ✓ ***Embrace the Vision and Goals for REE Energy Science***
- ✓ ***Identify and Build on REE's comparative advantages***
- ✓ ***Develop a Focus for REE's Energy Science Programs***

USDA – RESEARCH EDUCATION AND ECONOMICS MISSION AREA

ENERGY SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

VISION:

Building A Prosperous Future Where Agriculture Produces and Uses Energy Efficiently and Effectively

ARS ERS USDA NASS

USDA – RESEARCH EDUCATION AND ECONOMICS MISSION AREA

ENERGY SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

GOALS:

- Develop comprehensive, integrated intramural and extramural ***research*** program that effectively explores the role of agriculture as both a user and producer of energy.
- Establish energy science, ***education and extension*** activities related to agriculture with university and industry partners as well as other federal and state agencies.
- Initiate comprehensive ***technology transfer*** programs for agriculture energy research to agriculture producers, suppliers and users.

WHAT IS REE'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE?
"The CONTINUUM"

Energy Science - Development to Utilization

Energy Knowledge Developed | RESEARCH | DEVELOP-MENT | DEMONSTRA-TION | DEPLOY-MENT | COMMERCIAL-IZATION | Energy Knowledge Utilized

Application

Feedback

WHAT IS REE'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE?
Recognized REE Agricultural Success

Knowledge Developed | RESEARCH | DEVELOP-MENT | DEMONSTRA-TION | DEPLOY-MENT | COMMERCIAL-IZATION | Knowledge Utilized

- Arguably the most successful food and fiber system in the world
- Requires < 2% of workforce to feed US and others
- Affordable food
- Safe and dependable
- Maintains environmental quality

WHAT IS REE'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE?
Tools & Resources

Uniquely Positioned to Effectively Develop & Disseminate Energy Science

Energy Knowledge Developed → RESEARCH → DEVELOP-MENT → DEMONSTRA-TION → DEPLOY-MENT → COMMERCIAL-IZATION → Energy Knowledge Utilized

Geographical Areas & National Labs **Tech Transfer (CRADAs)**

Universities' Integrated Activities (Curriculum, Research, Extension)

NRI **SBIR**

Data Collection and Analysis System

The Energy Science Continuum
As it relates to Education

Knowledge Developed → RESEARCH → DEVELOP-MENT → DEMONSTRA-TION → DEPLOY-MENT → COMMERCIAL-IZATION → Knowledge Utilized

Graduate Programs	Curriculum Development	Student Competitions	Teacher Training	Workshops/ Seminars	Outreach/ Consumer Education	Workforce Development

- **Develop agricultural energy education modules and curriculum.**
- **Educate scientists and engineers in renewable energy and energy efficient systems.**
- **Produce the next generation of scientists and engineers**
- **Develop technical school energy training and certification programs.**
- **Develop K-12 youth education programs (4-H, FFA) on energy systems**
- **Engage Extension education system to educate citizens on energy issues**

USDA/REE ENERGY SCIENCE

PROGRAM FOCUS

- Renewable Energy
  - Bio-Based Sources
  - Other Sources – Wind, Solar, Geothermal
- Energy Efficiency and Sustainability
  - Production Systems
  - Management Systems

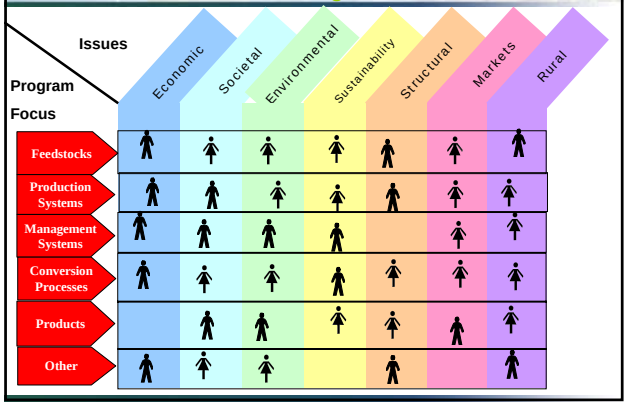
USDA/REE ENERGY SCIENCE
RENEWABLE ENERGY PROGRAM

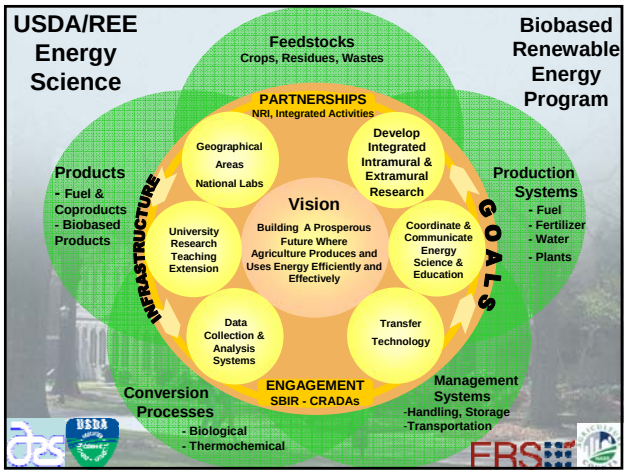
- Program Focus for Bio-Based Energy Resources
  - Feedstocks
    - Crops
    - Residues
    - Wastes
  - Production Systems
    - Fuels
    - Fertilizer/Water
    - Plant breeding/variety selection
    - Pest Management
  - Management Systems
    - Handling and Storage
    - Transportation
  - Conversion Processes & Technologies
    - Biological
    - Thermochemical
  - Products
    - Fuel & Co-products
    - Bio-based
- Other Renewable Energy Resources
  - Wind
  - Solar
  - Geothermal

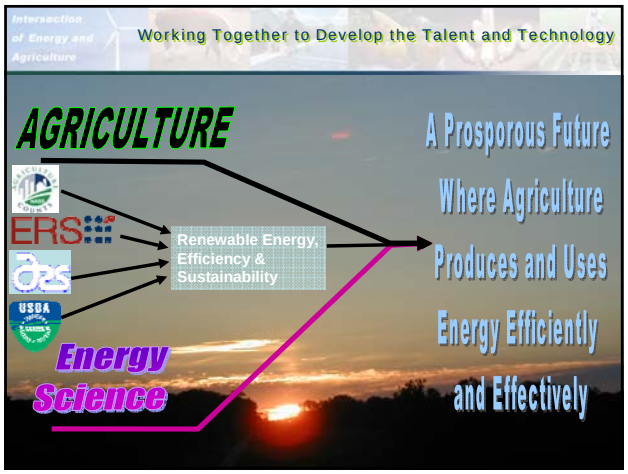
USDA/REE ENERGY SCIENCE
ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM

- **Production Systems**
  - **Fuels**
    - **Greater fuel efficiency**
    - **Energy conservation**
  - **Inputs**
    - **Nutrients**
    - **Water**
  - **Practices**
    - **Precision farming**
    - **Breeding/genetic selection**
    - **Pest Management**
- **Management Systems**
  - **Material Handling**
  - **Building Design**
  - **Processing**

Renewable Energy
Crosscutting Issues




USDA/REE Energy Science
Biobased Renewable Energy Program
Feedstocks
Crops, Residues, Wastes
PARTNERSHIPS
NRI, Integrated Activities
Geographical Areas
National Labs
Develop Integrated Intramural & Extramural Research
Products
- Fuel & Coproducts
- Biobased Products
Production Systems
- Fuel
- Fertilizer
- Water
- Plants
INFRASTRUCTURE
GOALS
University Research Teaching Extension
Vision
Building A Prosperous Future Where Agriculture Produces and Uses Energy Efficiently and Effectively
Coordinate & Communicate Energy Science & Education
Data Collection & Analysis Systems
Transfer Technology
ENGAGEMENT
SBIR - CRADAs
Conversion Processes
- Biological
- Thermochemical
Management Systems
-Handling, Storage
-Transportation


Intersection of Energy and Agriculture
Working Together to Develop the Talent and Technology
AGRICULTURE
ERS
Renewable Energy, Efficiency & Sustainability
Energy
Science
A Prosperous Future
Where Agriculture
Produces and Uses
Energy Efficiently
and Effectively

Agenda Item J5: CREATE-21 – Farm Bill Committee Status Report

Presenter: Steve Slack – Mike Harrington

Background Information:

It is expected that the C-21 bill will be introduced in both the House and Senate.

Efforts are underway to clearly indicate the similarities between the USDA proposal to restructure REE and the C-21 proposal. A side by side comparison document has been distributed and revisions to the document are in progress. This document is particularly important to clarifying any misinformation regarding the status and future of all organizations impacted in the C-21 proposal. The latest information on C-21 is posted in the website at http://www.create-21.org.

The complete set of recommendations for the Farm Bill has been distributed previously. Current activities are aimed at harmonizing those recommendations with the CREATE-21 proposal and developing legislative language for the proposed changes.

Action Requested: For information only

Agenda Item J6: National Plant Germplasm Coordinating Committee
Presenter: Lee Sommers
Background:

National Plant Germplasm Coordinating Committee

Joint SAES-ARS-CSREES Committee

Committee Members

- Lee Sommers, CO, chair
- Ken Grafton, ND
- Gerry Arkin, GA
- Ann Marie Thro, CSREES
- Ed Kaleikau, CSREES
- P. S. Benepal, CSREES
- Peter Bretting, ARS-NPS
- Dwayne Buxton, ARS-PWA
- Candace Gardner, ARS-IA
- Tom Fretz, NE ED/ Eric Young, S ED

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Vision for NPGCC

Promote a stronger, more efficient, widely recognized and better utilized NPGS

3

Goals

- To facilitate the coordination of ARS, CSREES and SAES planning and assessment mechanisms for NPGS policy, organization, operations and support
- To promote awareness and understanding of the NPGS across ARS, CSREES, and SAES and more broadly to the scientific community
- To serve as a vehicle for improving communications and discussions about issues impacting the NPGS with ARS, SAES, and CSREES

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Objectives

- **Assess, develop and recommend to the SAES directors, ARS and CSREES strategies for improved coordination of NPGS activities**
- **Develop and recommend to the SAES directors, ARS and CSREES a process for improved communication of the value of the NPGS**
- **Initiate a strategic planning effort for the NPGS to better define and communicate the vision, mission and short- and long-term goals.**
- **Evaluate the current funding models for the NPGS and report findings to the SAES directors, ARS and CSREES**

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ESS Request based on Tahoe Discussions

- Evaluate options for funding the 4 regional plant germplasm programs
  - NE-9; Cornell, Geneva
  - S-9; Georgia, Griffin
  - NC-7; Iowa State, Ames
  - W-6; Washington State, Pullman
- Current funding
  - 80% USDA-ARS
  - 20% SAES off the top regional funds

6

NRSP Contributing Projects

- NRSP-5
  - Virus-free fruit germplasm
  - Washington State, Pullman
  - 50% national off the top
  - 50% contracts, grants, WSU
- NRSP-6
  - Potato germplasm
  - University of Wisconsin, Sturgeon Bay
  - 20% national off the top
  - 80% USDA-ARS

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Background Context

- SAES scientists largest user of NPGS
- About 40% of NPGS collections are held at the 4 regional centers at LGUs
- About 60% of germplasm distributed annually is from 4 regional centers
- Regional off the top is <20% of budget with ARS contributing >80%
- Future ability to respond depends on access to plant germplasm

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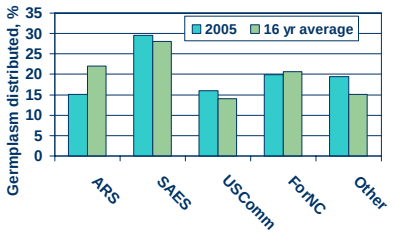
Distribution of Germplasm by NPGS



Note: USComm – US commercial; ForNC – Foreign non commercial; Other – US non commercial, Foreign commercial,…

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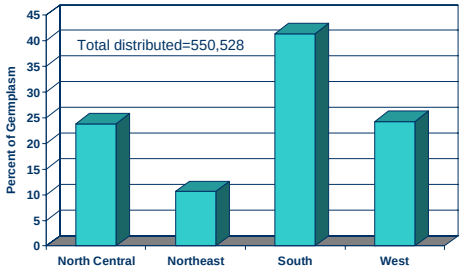
Destination of Germplasm(2000-06)



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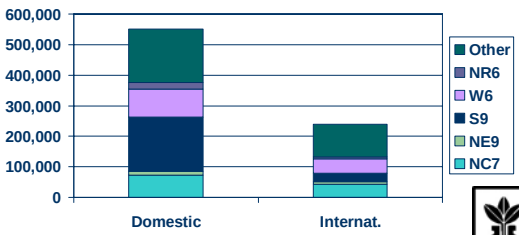
Distribution by Site 2000-06



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Funding Models Evaluated

- Create a single NRSP for regional centers plus NRSP-5 and 6
- Incorporation of NRSP-5 and NRSP-6 into off the top budgets for regional centers
- Full funding of the 4 regional centers by USDA-ARS
- Continue funding of regional centers by regional off the top

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Recommendation to SAES

- Continue regional off the top to fund regional NPGS centers
  - Allows regional flexibility
  - More potential problems than benefits with alternative funding approaches
  - No obvious easy way to incorporate NRPSs

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Recommendation for NRSP-5 and NRSP-6

- NRSP Oversight Committee supported in efforts to diversify funding
- Important to NPGS and ongoing public funding required
- Recommend to ESCOP that 2008 commitments to NRSP-5 and -6 be stabilized at FY06 level

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Other Recommendations

- Add a 4th SAES rep to the NPGCC – one rep per region
- NPGCC meet annually with the Plant Germplasm Operations Committee

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Next Steps

- Through Exec Director, each region will communicate support or concerns/suggestions to ESCOP
- Ask ESCOP to share views of regional associations with NRSP Oversight Committee
- NRSP funding recommendations will presented at regional summer and for a vote at the ESS fall meetings

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White Paper

Recommendations from the NPGCC for Improved Communication and Funding of the Regional Germplasm Centers, NRSP-5 and NRSP-6

Following the discussion and presentation on the challenges facing the National Plant Germplasm System (NPGS) at this years ESS meeting in Lake Tahoe, NV the National Plant Germplasm Coordinating Committee (NPGCC) was charged with examining the manner with which the regional research associations deal with the matter of funding the 4 regional germplasm accounts (NE-9 located at Cornell University, S-9 located at the University of Georgia, W-6 located at Washington State University and NC-7 located at Iowa State University) along with the 2 NRSP accounts (NRSP-5 and NRSP-6) that deal with germplasm issues.

Historically, the 4 regional germplasm centers (NE-9, S-9, W-6 and NC-7) have received a proportion of their funding (approximately 20%) from an annual off the top allocation from the appropriate regional association. The remaining funding for each of the regional germplasm centers comes from a USDA-ARS commitment to the NPGS, individual station in-kind support and to a lesser degree minimal grant and contractual support. This arrangement has, for the most part, been successful, however funding from the regional associations has been flat for several years and reflects the lack of growth in the Hatch appropriation. Suffice it to say, the regional germplasm centers operate with limited budgets, and high operations costs.

Additionally, the NPGCC was charged to look at the funding of 2 National Research Support Projects (NRSP) – NRSP-5 (***Develop and Distribute Fruit Tree Clones Free of Viruses and Virus-Like Agents***) and NRSP-6 (***Inter-Regional Potato Introduction Project***) that play a role in the germplasm system and that have been funded through off the top funding from the Experiment Station System via a recommendation from the directors through the NRSP Oversight Committee. Of late, the directors have recommended that NRSP's become less dependent on the off the top allocations, and find as appropriate other sources of funds to support their activities, to the degree possible. NRSP-6 it should be noted receives significant funding (approx. 50%) from USDA-ARS and nearly 30% from the University of Wisconsin as an in-kind contribution. NRSP – 5 on the other hand receives no additional federal support from USDA-ARS for its activities and depends to a great extent on the largess of Washington State University for approximately 50% of funding in addition to grants and contracts to support its activities.

By way of clarification, it should be noted that NRSP-5 has not been considered as part of the National Plant Germplasm System, however it does serve in a complimentary role in moving germplasm from introduction to industry usage and eventually to the consumer. As such, NRSP-5 has emerged to serve as the intermediate between the consumer (in this case, nurseryman and growers) and the NPGS, in that it serves to insure that valuable tree fruit germplasm is introduced in a virus-free condition. In addition, NRSP-5 also serves cleans up foreign introductions of materials for use in research programs. Lastly, it should be noted that in the case of NRSP-5 considerable effort has been made to develop a fee-based system to recover some of

the costs of the service provided. Given the above, we believe that it is legitimate to include NRSP-5 in our discussions of new or altered funding models for the plant germplasm system.

Lastly, and by way of background, the NPGCC believes it is important that the Experiment Station Directors understand the following as they review the recommendations of the NPGCC: 1) The university community of scientists are the largest single user of the materials held in these collections; 2) approximately 40% of the collections within the NPGS are held within the 4 regional centers located on land-grant university campuses, 3) approximately 60% of the germplasm that is distributed annually is from material held in the 4 regional centers, and 4) the fiscal commitment of off-the top funds to the 4 regional centers constitutes less than 20% of the budget required to keep this activity functioning, with USDA-ARS being the largest single contributor to the success of this program and, 5) the future capacity of our SAES system to respond to future challenges depends on access to plant germplasm maintained in the NPGS.

Committee Charge: To examine and determine if there are other funding models that the directors should consider for providing resources to the 4 regional germplasm centers and the 2-NRSPs contributing to the National Plant Germplasm System.

Four models or alternatives were considered by the NPGCC as possible alternatives to the present funding mechanism.

A) Creation of single NRSP. The NPGCC considered the possibility of the creation of a single NRSP to cover the activities of the 4 regional germplasm centers and the 2 NRSP activities in question. This would result in a single annual budget request to the directors; however the NPGCC does not recommend this approach for the following reasons:

- The challenges of preparation of a single NRSP to cover all of these activities may be insurmountable. Who would write such a proposal? Could such a proposal be written by a committee – we think not (at least not effectively)? We doubt that this approach would meet the needs of the regional germplasm centers, and that the individual interests of each unit would be lost.
- Will the regional associations be willing to relinquish the level of local control and input into the germplasm centers they now have?
- The NPGCC believes that a single budget request to cover this annual contribution by the SAES directors will leave the germplasm system highly vulnerable to future budget cuts in difficult times.
- While a single annual budget request would be voted on by the SAES directors at the annual ESS meeting, we believe that a far more complex budget would have to be developed to show the allocation of these resources to the individual component parts of the NRSP, e.g., the 4 regional centers and the 2 NRSP activities, thus little would be gained.
- The allocation of funds via a formula that creates a single budget item would likely result in significant increases for many stations, particularly the smaller stations, while larger stations might see an overall decrease in off the top funding. Overall, we believe that this approach would lead to divisiveness within the system.

The NPGCC does not recommend that the directors consider this option, and has concluded that it is rife with issues that will not result in a stronger commitment to the regional germplasm centers specifically or to the NPGS in general.

B) Incorporation of NRSP-5 and NRSP-6 into the off the top annual commitments to the regional germplasm centers. In this model, we considered the possibility of moving the funding for the NRSP's into one or all of the regional germplasm center accounts that support the regional centers, thus the two NRSP's would become divisions or a sub-contract of one or more of the germplasm centers. While workable, it is not without problems. Such an effort would require subcontracts and some process for regional review and approval. While an alternative, it has some of the same concerns as those for option 1, and as such ***the NPGCC does not see any advantages for this approach and does not recommend such.***

C. Full funding of the 4 regional germplasm centers by USDA-ARS. This option was briefly considered, that is, relinquish the SAES commitment to the regional centers and allow these activities along with the activities that are conducted within NRSP -5 and NRSP-6 to be fully undertaken and funded by USDA-ARS. As a committee ***the NPGCC does not think that this is a viable option.*** It is important that the AES directors have input into the germplasm system because their faculty are the single largest users, i.e., stakeholders, of the NPGS... This has been a shared activity and university scientists as noted above are major users of this material, thus it seems only logical to the NPGCC that we continue with our fiscal commitment.

D. Continued Funding of the Regional Germplasm Centers through the Regional Associations. This might be addressed as "Staying the Course", however after much discussion and deliberation, ***the NPGCC recommends that the directors continue to fund the 4 regional germplasm centers through the same mechanism as we have used in the past***, that is, each of the regional associations has responsibility for one of the regional germplasm centers and develops and approves an annual budget for support of a component share of this activity, in collaboration with USDA-ARS. We believe that none of the other alternatives offers an approach that is any better that the present funding system that is in place, and in fact, we think that the alternatives would in the long term be more difficult to manage, would potentially lead to conflicts between the regions and would result in less local input to this critical activity, where we presently have an active partnership with USDA-ARS.

NRSP-5 and NRSP-6

The NPGCC undertook considerable discussion about the future of the 2 NRSP's that have seen significant decline in off the top funding and as a result are at some risk of closure. This is more true for NRSP-5 than for NRSP-6 which receives significant federal funding via ARS. Some background and understanding of the differentiation between NRSP-5 (***Develop and Distribute Fruit Tree Clones Free of Viruses and Virus-like Agents***) and NRSP -6 (***Inter-Regional Potato Introduction Project***) is required. While NRSP-6 has long been associated with and is part of the NPGS, NRSP-5 serves in a complementary role in moving germplasm from introduction by scientists to commercialization by the nursery industry. Without some level of public support,

NRSP-5 does not have the full complement of resources in place to provide the service, e.g., development and distribution of virus –free tree fruit clones to scientists and the nursery industry, a role that is clearly complimentary to the germplasm system. It also needs to be understood that NRSP-5 has made significant efforts to develop and implement a fee-based system, which is helping to alleviate some of the funding issues, we believe that some level of public investment will continue to be required.

The NPGCC believes that the ***Guidelines for NRSP's – Revised September 2004*** are broad enough to encompass the activities of both NRSP-5 and NRSP-6. In addition, we support the efforts of the NRSP Oversight Committee to work toward a model that will reduce the off the top support for the NRSP's while encouraging them to find other funds that will allow these activities to demonstrate a level of self sufficiency. Having stated the above, the NPGCC believes that Oversight Committee has recommended a decrease in the funding for NRSP-5 and NRSP-6 that is too severe and places these activities at risk. Thus, ***the NPGCC recommends that ESCOP in the 2008 commitments to NRSP-5 and NRSP-6 seek to realign the off the top funding recommendations more closely to that allocated for 2006, e.g., NRSP-5 (approximately $145,000) and NRSP -6 (approximately $150,000)***. This increase, we believe, is marginal and will not significantly impact any individual station, yet it will preserve these 2 activities as NRSP's.

Other Recommendations:
In the deliberations of the NPGCC, two other matters were considered and we offer these suggestions as recommendations.

The NPGCC is composed of 3 representatives from each, the SAES's, USDA-ARS, and USDA-CSREES. As of this time within the SAES representation, only 3 of the 4 regions are represented. It is important that issues discussed at the NPGCC be communicated back to the regional associations, thus ***we recommend the addition of a 4th member to the SAES contingent to the NPGCC,*** so that each of the regional associations is represented. Both CSREES and ARS agree with this strategy to increase representation by 1 member in the effort to improve communication with the regional associations. While this is not an ESCOP committee, ESCOP makes the original appointments to the NPGCC and should consider adding a fourth member to its contingent of representatives mindful of the need to have a representative from each of the 4 regions.

Lastly, ***we recommend that the NPGCC meet annually with the Plant Germplasm Operations Committee (PGOC)*** as a means of increasing the communication within the system and thus allowing the members of the NPGCC to be better informed of issues impacting the NPGS and to being able to communicate more effectively with their regional associations.

Appendices: (to be added later)

Germplasm Distributions from the NPGS
Germplasm distributions by regional center

Impact of restoring NRSP-5 and NRSP-6 funding on SAES's

Participating at the December 19, 2006 NPGCC meeting:

Lee Sommers, Colorado AES, Chair
Peter Bretting, NPL, ARS
Ann Marie Thro – NPL, CSREES
Ed Kaleikau, NPL, CSREES
P.S. Benepal, CSREES
Jerry Arkin, Georgia, AES
Eric Young, ED – Southern Region
Candice Gardner – NC-7 Ames, Iowa, ARS
E. Knipling, Administrator, ARS
L. Miller – Acting Associate Administrator, CSREES
T. Fretz, ED – Northeastern Region

Meeting Dates of importance

- Spring Regional Association Meetings:
  - Northeastern Region – March 27-28, Baltimore MD
  - Southern Region – April 2-4, Lexington KY
  - Western Region – March 19-21, Hawaii
  - North Central Region – March 19-21, Hawaii (Joint with the Western Region)
- PGOC - Plant Germplasm Operations Committee – June 5-7, Beltsville, MD

Revised 01/05/2007

Funds needed are $50K for NRSP-5 and $40K for NRSP-6

State	Sum	Current Regional Off the Top	Current NRSP Off the Top	Share of $90K to Restore NRSP5 (50K) & 6(40K) to FY06
Illinois	5,240,912	56,610	42,320	2,497
Indiana	4,664,640	43,915	32,829	1,937
Iowa	5,223,387	64,063	47,892	2,826
Kansas	3,184,831	40,374	30,183	1,781
Michigan	4,763,418	49,189	36,772	2,170
Minnesota	4,628,583	46,081	34,449	2,033
Missouri	4,412,172	41,167	30,775	1,816
Nebraska	3,132,095	46,715	34,923	2,061
North Dakota	2,235,946	31,020	23,190	1,368
Ohio	5,508,619	49,939	37,333	2,203
South Dakota	2,298,440	31,285	23,388	1,380
Wisconsin	4,752,869	51,905	38,803	2,290
	50,045,912	552,262	412,857	24,362
Connecticut	1,717,999	8,663	18,586	1,097
Delaware	1,214,828	6,481	13,903	820
District Of Colu	645,216	1,871	4,014	237
Maine	1,716,510	9,029	19,371	1,143
Maryland	2,306,864	11,361	24,374	1,438
Massachusetts	2,079,515	11,090	23,792	1,404
New Hampshire	1,350,983	6,494	13,932	822
New Jersey	2,650,086	21,811	46,792	2,761
New York	5,006,577	24,227	51,976	3,067
Pennsylvania	5,747,709	22,090	47,390	2,796
Rhode Island	1,155,849	6,725	14,426	851
Vermont	1,357,595	5,694	12,216	721
West Virginia	2,489,497	9,463	20,302	1,198
	29,439,228	145,000	311,072	18,356
Alabama	3,730,364	29,900	33,315	1,966
Arkansas	3,192,911	24,811	27,644	1,631
Florida	2,761,733	22,505	25,075	1,480
Georgia	4,157,819	31,252	34,821	2,055
Kentucky	4,696,561	29,940	33,359	1,968
Louisiana	2,968,273	23,419	26,094	1,540
Mississippi	3,768,258	28,628	31,897	1,882
North Carolina	6,062,138	40,596	45,232	2,669
Oklahoma	2,890,442	20,358	22,682	1,338
Puerto Rico	3,815,599	25,208	28,087	1,657
South Carolina	3,180,120	23,379	26,049	1,537
Tennessee	4,468,275	28,986	32,296	1,906
Texas	6,028,816	43,176	48,107	2,839
Virgin Is	784,532	4,056	4,519	267
Virginia	3,870,678	26,520	29,549	1,744
	56,376,519	402,733	448,726	26,479

Alaska	926,772	5,635	5,443	321
Am. Samoa	680,931	855	826	49
Arizona	1,816,301	29,797	28,780	1,698
California	4,814,195	60,158	58,105	3,429
Colorado	2,475,458	40,590	39,204	2,313
Guam	802,495	4,825	4,661	275
Hawaii	1,212,864	15,110	14,594	861
Idaho	1,970,787	23,493	22,691	1,339
Montana	1,963,234	26,310	25,412	1,500
Micronesia	697,887	0	0	0
N. Marianas	647,604	0	0	0
Nevada	1,134,798	14,406	13,914	821
New Mexico	1,511,266	15,850	15,309	903
Oregon	2,665,870	37,264	35,992	2,124
Utah	1,693,069	29,001	28,011	1,653
Washington	2,987,582	40,715	39,325	2,321
Wyoming	1,442,516	20,992	20,275	1,196
	29,443,629	365,000	352,543	20,803
TOTAL	165,305,288			
NRSP	1,525,198		1,525,198	90000

Agenda Item J7: NRSP Budget Requests
Presenter: Lee Sommers
Background:

2008
Requests for off-the-top Funding

Project	Authorized FY 2004	Request FY 2005	Authorized FY 2005	Request FY 2006	Authorized FY 2006	Request FY 2007	Request FY 2008	Action Needed
NRSP-1	218,915	269,707	269,707	306,916	306,916	315,524	337,574	1 yr budget recommendation
NRSP-3	112,762	115,390	96,000	84,000	84,000	72,000	61,000	1 yr budget recommendation
NRSP-4	481,182	300,000	481,182	481,172	481,182	481,182	481,182	1 yr budget recommendation
NRSP-5	247,786	247,786	247,786	146,000	146,000	96,000	145,919	1 yr budget recommendation
NRSP-6	161,575	165,829	161,575	151,900	150,000	110,000	110,000	1 yr budget recommendation
NRSP-8	379,164	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1 yr budget recommendation

NRSP-1, Research Planning Using the Current Research Information System (CRIS) (* includes 75% of NIMSS)
NRSP-3, National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP)
NRSP-4, National Agricultural Program to Clear Pest Control Agents for Minor Uses
NRSP-5, Develop and Distribute Deciduous Fruit Tree Clones Free of Viruses and Virus-like Agents
NRSP-6, Inter-Regional Potato Introduction Project
NRSP-8, National Animal Genome Program

Agenda Item J9: Budget and Legislative Committee

Presenters: LeRoy Daugherty and Mike Harrington

Background Information:

FY 07 Budget Continuing Resolution
As you are aware from prior communications, the CR funds most departments, agencies, and accounts of the federal government — including USDA and CSREES — at their F.Y. 2006 funding levels. However, the CR contains no earmarks, and some $126.9 million in "special grants" and $58.1 million in "federal administration" (compared to F.Y. 2006) are not included within the CR.

Through the hard work of the NASULGC system, Congress has retained these funds within the CSREES budget, providing one-time increases for a number of programs including Hatch, McIntire-Stennis, Evans-Allen, NRI, 1994s Research, 1890s Capacity Building, 1994s Research, Smith-Lever 3(b) and 3(c), EFNEP, 1994s Extension, Indian Reservation Agents, 1890 Facilities, and 1890s Extension. (In addition, all of the Integrated Activities line items were funded at 2006 levels.) Overall the net increase for research and education activities was $1.143 million over 2006. Funds provided through the various formula programs will be subject to the existing rules. Funds must be spent by September 30, 2008.

	FY '06 ($ m)	'07 CR ($ m)	Increase/decrease ($ m)
Hatch	176.969	322.597	145.628
McIntire-Stennis	22.008	30.008	8.000
Evans-Allen	37.215	40.680	3.465
NRI	181.170	190.229	9.059
Special Research Grants	126.941	0.000	-126.941
Federal Administration	49.966	10.083	-39.883

Complete information on the CR can be found at:
http://www.nasulgc-bac.com/advocacy_reports/2007/01-30.htm

New Rules for Special Grants
On February 9, 2007 House Appropriations Committee Chair David Obey released a memo announcing changes to the earmarking process. Included in the changes are increased transparency, a deadline for requests, the request must be signed by the member, and most importantly the expectation that these types of request will be reduced by 50% for 2008.

President's FY 08 Budget

- Hatch funds (agriculture research) would be decreased by $12.5 million from the FY 2006 appropriation to $164 million, with $98 million to be directed to a new competitive multi-state program. The effective reduction to base funding is approximately *62 percent*.

- McIntire-Stennis (forestry research) funding would be reduced by $1.5 million to new level of $20.5 million, with $13 million going to a new competitive multi-state program. The effective reduction to base funding is approximately *66 percent*.
- The Evans-Allen program would see a slight increase from 37.215 million to 38.331
- Animal Health and Disease (Sec. 1433) funding would again be *eliminated* in FY 2008.

BAC Action on FY'08 Budget

The BAC met in Washington DC Feb 12-13 to develop strategies for the '08 Budget and unanimously decided to take the following positions on these issues:

1. We oppose elimination of the Animal Health and Disease program and recommend that it be funded at the F.Y. 2006 and anticipated F.Y. 2007 level of $5,006,000.

2. We recommend Hatch funding at the projected F.Y. 2007 rate of $322,597,000.
   - This is a very large increase for Hatch, which was funded at $176,969,000 in F.Y. 2006.
   - (The F.Y 2007 increase resulted from the elimination of CSREES earmarks.)
   - We support the Administration's proposal for a $98,597,000 new competitively awarded multistate grants program within the $322,597,000, leaving $224,000,000 to be distributed under the regular Hatch formula (including 25 percent for multistate efforts).
   - There was strong and unanimous support for no decrease in Hatch funding as distributed by formula, and should Congress eventually appropriate less than what we've requested ($322,597,000), the reductions should come from the new competitively awarded multistate grants program.
3. We recommend McIntire-Stennis funding at the projected F.Y. 2007 rate of $30,008,000.
   - This is a significant increase for McIntire-Stennis, which had been funded at $22,008,000 in F.Y. 2006. (Again, the F.Y 2007 increase resulted from the elimination of CSREES earmarks.)
   - We recommend that $5,000,000 of the $30,008,000 total in our recommendation be directed – as the Administration has proposed – to a new competitively awarded grants program, with the remaining $25,008,000 distributed according to the regular formula.
4. We support the Administration's request for an increase in funding for the National Research Initiative (NRI) to a level of $256,500,000. Included within this amount for the NRI is $45,130,000 in funding for seven Sec. 406 programs that were previously displayed in the CSREES budget under the "Integrated Activities" heading. There are some compelling reasons for this action:
   - The President's Budget Request provides a unique opportunity to grow two important Sec. 406 programs by $2,844,000, ($2,006,000 for the National Integrated Pest Management Initiative (NIPMI) and $838,000 for the National Integrated Water Program).

- Funding for the current Sec. 406 program areas is explicitly broken-out within the CSREES "Budget Justification" document submitted to Congress and therefore represents a firm commitment on the part of the agency to keep them intact after an administrative move to the NRI.
- Inclusion of the Sec. 406 programs within the NRI provides better opportunity for programmatic growth and flexibility. (The $3 million increase proposed this year by the Administration – the first ever for Sec. 406 programs – is evidence to support this conclusion.)
- Finally, current Sec. 406 program organization/management is expected to continue under the NRI authorities, as has been repeatedly stated by top CSREES officials. They believe that these programs are highly-functioning and among their strongest. They do not intend that they be weakened, but rather positioned in a funding category that can grow these critical and successful efforts, with demonstrated results, showing how extension, research, and education can be successfully integrated.

Complete details of the BAC proposal can be found at:
http://www.nasulgc-bac.com/documents/FY2008/The_Numbers.pdf

One pagers have been developed along several thematic areas:
1890 Land-Grant Programs at CSREES , 1994 Land-Grant Programs at CSREES , Teaching and Extension Programs at CSREES , Increased Research and Extension Capacity, National Research Initiative, Expanded Food & Nutrition Education Program, eXtension

FY 2009 ESCOP-ESS Priorities

The process employed by the ESCOP Budget and Legislative Committee to obtain input is working effectively. There was an initial on-line survey (strawman draft) followed by face to face discussions at the ESS Annual Meeting which was again followed up with an on-line survey. Any addition of broad issues to the priorities listing should be done with the opportunity for input from all directors

Overarching Priorities:

- The Directors overwhelmingly (88%) indicated that maintaining capacity for research through base funds (Hatch, Evans-Allen, McIntire-Stennis, and Animal Disease) is the top priority. Increasing funding for the NRI with emphasis on integrated activities was a distant second (12%)

- The Directors (66%) indicated that focusing formula funds on specific topics in order to gain increases in these funds was not desirable.

- The Directors (65%) supported the concept of matching new formula funds with existing formula funds to leverage money for an important program.

Research Priorities:

1. Biobased Economy
2. **Tie:** Environment; Food, Nutrition and Health
3. Food Agrosecurity

BIOBASED ECONOMY

Increase our knowledge of bioconversion of feedstocks to bioenergy and bioproducts including plant and microbial genomics, bioprocessing systems, biomass production and conversion of byproducts into value added products. Enhance understanding of the long term sustainability of feedstock production and bioconversion systems including economics, land use policies, and energy security and the environment. Emphasis placed on eliminating contributions to global warming.

Issues Ranking:

1. Bioconversion and biofuels
2. **Tie:** Feedstocks; Development and utilization of bioproducts
3. **Tie:** Economics and policy; Energy security
4. Land-use issues and policy

Additional issues:

- Maintain food and feed supply
- Energy conservation
- Utilize diverse feedstocks including woody species, grasses, etc
- Environmental sustainability issues: water, soil, air
- Social issues rural communities and infrastructure

FOOD, NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Develop the knowledge base on the etiology of food safety. Develop an understanding of the role of diet and consumer behavior on human health including obesity. Develop cost effective, innovative plant and animal production technologies and systems. Enhance the ability to identify

foods with physiological activity, apply new, innovative technologies to improve food systems and to make foods safer and of higher quality. Work collaboratively with Extension and other appropriate entities to translate research findings into educational materials for intended audiences

Issues Ranking:

1. **Tie:** Food safety; Obesity/Consumer behavior
2. Functional foods/Nutraceuticals
3. Innovative plant and animal technologies and systems

Additional Issues:

- Organic production systems

ENVIRONMENT

Provide a framework for understanding and addressing issues of global warming, water quality and quantity, carbon sequestration, air quality, and invasive species. Develop a better understanding of rural community vitality including land use. Contribute to issues of global climate change and its consequences'. Develop sustainable agriculture systems including agricultural mechanization, emphasizing energy conservation and utilization of renewable energy resources. Develop sustainable agriculture systems including increasing marginal land utility, better understanding of the land-water interface, and agricultural mechanization.

Issues Ranking:

1. Water quality and quantity
2. Sustainable agriculture systems
3. **Tie:** Rural communities and land use issues; Global climate change
4. Invasive species
5. Agricultural mechanization

Additional Issues:

- Ag mechanization related to harvesting of feedstocks will become an issue as we move to cellulose sources of feedstocks other than corn.

FOOD AND AGRO SECURITY

Develop the knowledge base for (1) rapid detection of threat agents and disaster preparedness and recovery efforts, (2) risk assessment, and (3) facility and personnel security. Provide for facilities as stated in section 1485 of the 2002 Farm Bill that authorizes up to $10M per year awarded to each experiment station on a competitive basis with required matching funds (77 units (SAES and ARD) at $10M each amounts to $250M per year for three years).

Issues Ranking

1. Rapid detection of threat agents
2. Risk assessment
3. Facility and Personnel Security

Additional Issues

- Methods to prevent infections or health issues from threat agents (animals and humans)

9.0 ESCOP Budget and Legislative Committee

LeRoy Daugherty, Chair

Michael Harrington, Executive Vice Chair

Budget and Legislative Committee

- FY 07 Budget Continuing Resolution
- New Rules for Special Grants
- President's FY 08 Budget
- BAC Action on FY'08 Budget
- FY 2009 ESCOP-ESS Priorities

FY '07 Budget Continuing Resolution

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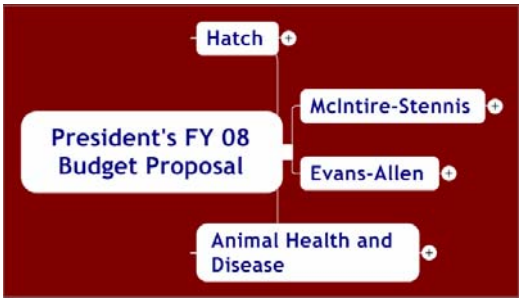
NRI	181.170	190.229	9.059
Special Research Grants	126.941	0.000	-126.941
Federal Administration	49.966	10.083	-39.883

Special Grants

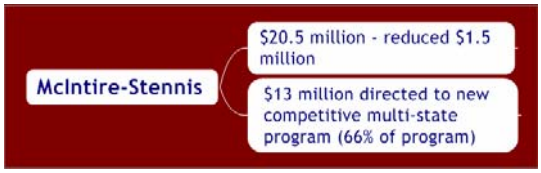
- 2005 earmarks to be on web
- Transparency
- Deadline for requests
- Request must be signed by member
- Number and amount reduced by 50% in FY2008

President's FY 08 Budget Proposal



Hatch

McIntire-Stennis

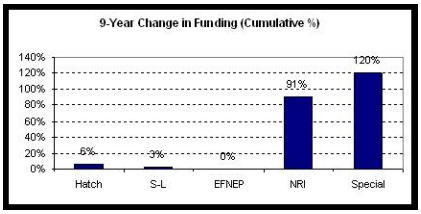


Evans-Allen

Animal Health and Disease

Diminished Capacity

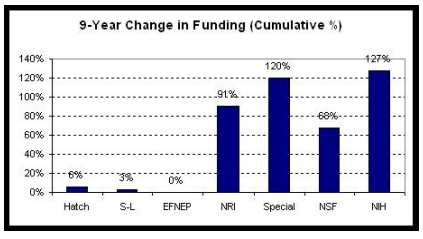
- Base funding lines for research and extension at USDA-CSREES have not grown in 10+ years:



From Create -21

Federal Funding Shortfall

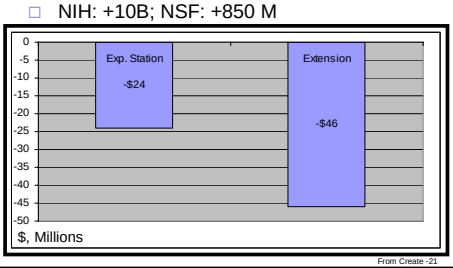
- Also, compared to other federal science efforts, CSREES base funding lines have not fared well:



From Create -21

Diminished Capacity

- Funds (constant 1997 dollars) have actually declined from 1997 to 2005.
  - NIH: +10B; NSF: +850 M

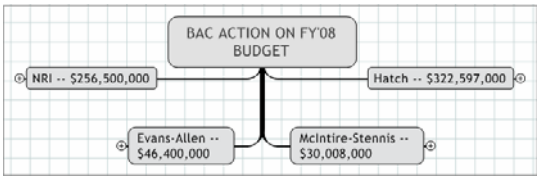


From Create -21

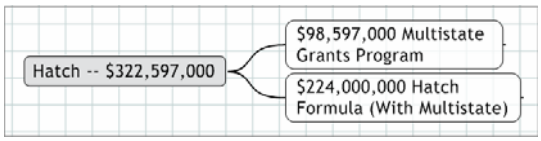
FY 2008 Appropriations Request
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

Board on Agriculture Assembly
National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges
February 2007

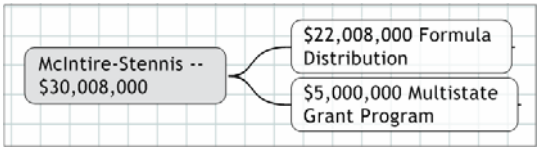
BAA-BAC ACTION



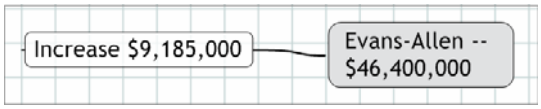
Hatch



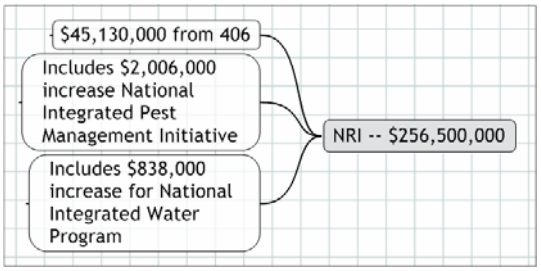
McIntire-Stennis



Evans-Allen

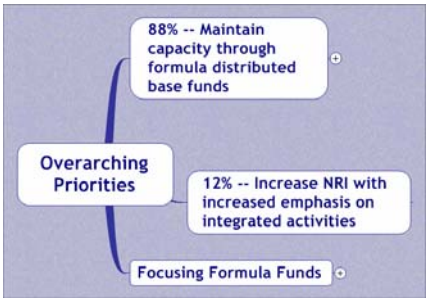


NRI

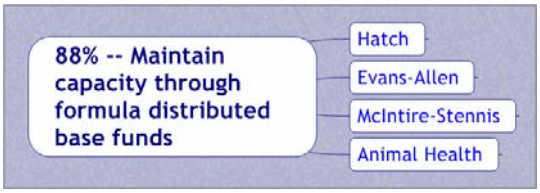


http://www.nasulgc-bac.com/

Overarching Priorities



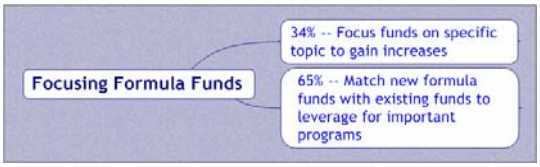
Formula Distributed Funds



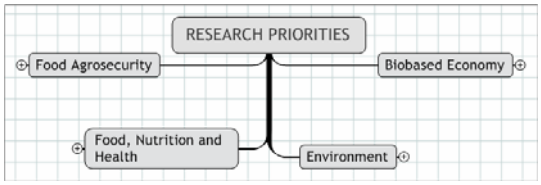
NRI

12% -- Increase NRI with increased emphasis on integrated activities

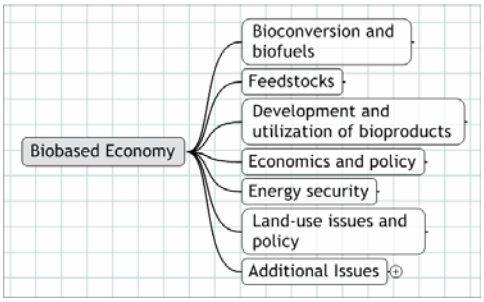
Focusing Formula Funds



RESEARCH PRIORITIES



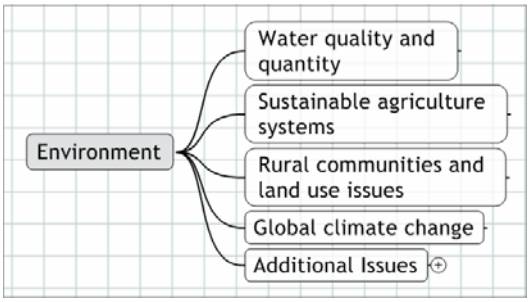
Biobased Economy



Additional Issues

- Maintain food and feed supply
- Energy conservation
- Utilize diverse feedstocks including woody species, grasses, etc.
- Environmental sustainability issues: water, soil air
- Social issues rural communities and infrastructure

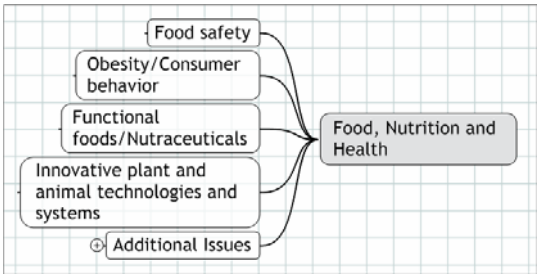
Environment



Additional Issues

- Ag mechanization related to harvesting of feedstocks will become an issue as we move to cellulose sources of feedstocks other than corn

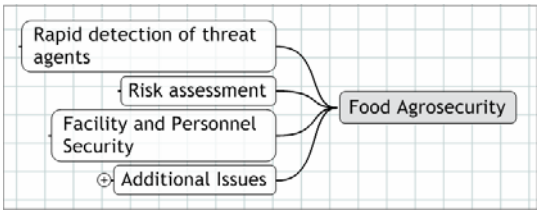
Food, Nutrition and Health



Additional Issues

- Organic production systems

Food Agrosecurity



Additional Issues

- Methods to prevent infections or health issues from threat agents (animals and humans)

Recommended Priorities

1. Increase Capacity Funds
2. Increase the NRI
3. Emphasize
   - Biobased Economy
   - Food, Nutrition and Health
   - Environment
   - Food and Agro Security

Agenda Item J10: Communication and Marketing Committee
Presenters: Ron Pardini
Background:

The ESCOP Communications and Marketing Committee is exploring the development of a Strategic Communication and Marketing Plan for ESCOP.

Bill Ravlin reviewed the draft of "A Marketing Strategy for the State Agricultural Experiment Station System: Request for Applications". Five major topics were considered:

1. **What are we trying to achieve with a marketing strategy/plan?**
    a. Must result in more sustainable financial resources. Both competitive and formula/capacity. (Similar to CREATE 21)
    b. Must communicate the value and relevance for the 21st Century.
    c. Must change perceptions
        i. Cutting-edge research and delivery
        ii. Scientific breakthroughs
        iii. High-impact transformational education

2. **Who do we focus on first?**
    a. Congress
        i. Senate and House Agricultural Committees
        ii. Senate and House Agricultural Appropriation Committees
        iii. Senate and House Appropriation Committees
    b. OMB
    c. USDA Under Secretaries
    d. Executive Office for Science and Technology (OSTP)
    e. Link to our lobby firm
    f. Link to CFAR
    g. Link to CARET and industry leaders

3. **What characteristics do we want in a marketing firm?**
    a. Conduct a targeted search for firms that:
        i. Have a background in science and learning
        ii. Have marketed science discovery on a national and international basis
        iii. Seek help from entities in our universities that have had success, e.g. Medical Schools, NSF.
    b. Tim Sanders, Cornerstone Government Affairs suggested the following:
        i. This firm must know "The Hill" and have a key understanding of how Congress is influenced.
        ii. This firm must be able to take key marketing messages back to the home districts of the members of Congress we want to influence. "Remember, in the past 20 years, members of Congress have

increasingly demonstrated what matters to them most is what happens in their district or state."

iii. We should focus or target about 25 to 30 key members of Congress.

iv. Tim Sanders agreed to provide our committee with the names of several marketing firms who could meet our criteria.

4. **Linking to CREATE 21**
    a. The marketing strategy should help provide a basis for advancing CREATE 21.

5. **Specific next steps**
    a. Refine the RFA the RFA based on comments received at the ESCOP meeting
    b. Plant seed with ECOP about potential synergy
    c. Funding Strategies
        i. First, ESS needs to fund
            1. The search process (already approved for $10,000)
            2. Fund firm to design strategy
            3. Seek recurring and sustained dollars—with a three-year review of progress.
        ii. Stage one of the effort should focus on ESCOP with possible involvement from ECOP and ACOP
        iii. Stage two could include foundations and support from industry and a broader marketing effort.

The Communication and Marketing Committee believes by focusing the target audience initially on key members of congress and their local districts that we would have a limited target and be able to utilize the communications expertise already in place in the experiment stations to provide access to the local districts. In this way, the committee considered feasibility and felt that this would be the most cost effective approach to marketing our system.

In response to a request from the NCRA logo designs were provided by Jerry Arkin, Bill Ravlin and Wendy Winterstein from their institutions to help initiate a discussion on a SAES logo. The logos provided were professional and very thought provoking. It was decided that selection of a logo was premature in light of structural changes in USDA REE and the proposed strategic marketing plan that is under consideration for development. There was considerable discussion favoring further study of a more appropriate name than Agricultural Experiment Stations. One name that had traction and appeal to all was Agriculture Research and Development. It was felt that this name might have wide appeal to both research and extension folks.

Agricultural Science on the Hill Exhibits: Bill Ravlin moved and Cameron Hackney seconded a motion that the Communication and Marketing Committee recommend to ESCOP that we discontinue "Agricultural Science on the Hill Exhibits" because members

of congress have reported to members of our committee that this effort is not effective. The motion passed unanimously by the committee. Possibly some of the resources for the Science on the Hill effort could be put into a more successful marketing effort.

Action Requested: For information

Agenda Item J11: CAST Education Program
Presenter: Joe Colletti
Background:

CAST
The Science Source for Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Issues

December 5, 2006

CAST, the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology, knows that our graduate students are the key to the world's food, fiber, and renewable fuel production in the years ahead. Future scientific discoveries and technologies will result from their work. It is important that students know about the events occurring daily that affect their research, their career, and their world. It is essential that they know where to gain access to credible, science-based information. CAST has a great offer to help students achieve this goal.

The CAST Board of Directors recently approved an Educational Program that will make CAST materials available to graduate students without the usual $25/year student membership fee. The program would offer CAST's weekly online "Friday Notes" and timely Commentary Papers free to all graduate students in the College. In order for students to qualify for this opportunity, the College would become an Educational member of CAST at a level of $2,500 per year.

Here are the details:

- All graduate students in your College will be qualified to receive the benefits of this program.
- The participating College will provide the contact name for a university staff member who will forward all electronic materials from CAST to the graduate students. The annual updating of lists will be the responsibility of the University. CAST will electronically mail our "Friday Notes," 48 times a year to the designated Distribution Contact person to be forwarded. The "Friday Notes" contain links to current news articles on topics relevant to agriculture—crops and soils, livestock, food and food safety, plant protection and the environment—gleaned from more than 125 sources each week.
- Commentary Papers will be available for free downloading from the CAST website. These brief, highly focused documents provide timely information on "hot topics" in agriculture, in user-friendly language.
- Issue Papers, Task Force Reports, and Special Publications produced by CAST are listed on the CAST website at <www.cast-science.org> and are available for ordering or downloading at regular pricing. Future CAST publications also are listed on the CAST website.
- When your College signs up for the CAST Educational Program, the College will receive a "CAST Reference Collection" that includes one copy each of 16 recent CAST publications relating to all fields of agriculture. This collection, which includes CAST Task Force Reports and CAST Issue Papers (a $300 value), can be used in a library, Dean's Office, or any place that would benefit your faculty and students. Additional sets of the CAST Reference Collection may be purchased for $150.
- This is an annual program beginning January 1st; membership dues may be prorated on a quarterly basis.

CAST is a nonprofit 501 (c) (3) organization composed of 38 scientific societies and many individual, student, company, nonprofit, and associate society members. The primary work of CAST is the publication of Task Force Reports, Commentaries, and Issue Papers written and reviewed by scientists from many disciplines. These publications and their distribution are fundamental activities that accomplish our mission to assemble, interpret, and communicate credible science-based information regionally, nationally, and internationally to legislators, regulators, policymakers, the media, the private sector, and the public. The Board of Directors enthusiastically supports this program because the directors believe that CAST membership contributes to the education of the graduate students in your College.

To begin the program for your graduate students on January 1, 2007, complete the attached Application Form and return it to CAST by December 22, 2006 (see directions on the form). For further information, contact John Bonner at 515-292-2125 extension 25 or jbonner@cast-science.org.

Sincerely,

Edward C. A. Runge, Ph.D.
CAST President

John M. Bonner, Ph.D.
Executive Vice President

2007 CAST EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Fill out and return this form to join CAST's global effort to communicate science to future public leaders.

Name of University:

City: State: Zip Code:

Authorizing Administrator: _____ _____
(Print name) (Signature)

Educational Program Annual Membership: $2,500

Please complete one of the statements below and return:

- ☐1 year membership ($2,500)
- ☐3 year membership ($7,500)
- ☐3 year membership - Installment Plan ($2,500 per year for 3 years)

Payment Information

- ☐ Invoice Required
- ☐ Check Enclosed: $_____ *(in U.S. dollars on a U.S. bank) – Payable to 'CAST'*
- ☐ Credit Card Payment: $_____
  - ☐ VISA ☐ Mastercard ☐ Discover ☐ American Express

A $3.00 processing fee is automatically added if payment is made by credit card.

Card Number Exp. Date

Name on the Card

Signature of Cardholder

Distribution Contact (person who will forward the "Friday Notes" to graduate students):

Name Title

University Address

Telephone E-mail

Billing Contact (person responsible for annual membership payments):

Name Title

Mailing Address

City State Zip Code

Telephone E-mail

CAST is a qualified 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization. Therefore, your membership dues and additional contributions may qualify as charitable contributions under IRS guidelines. For IRS documentation, you did not receive any goods or service as a result of this gift. You will receive a contribution substantiation.

Fax your membership application by credit card to 515-292-4512,
or mail with payment information to: CAST, 4420 W. Lincoln Way, Ames, Iowa 50014-3447.
For more information call: 515-292-2125, x. 26

Agenda Item J13: Developing Meaningful Multistate Collaborations
Presenters: Arlen Leholm and H. M. Harrington
Background:

Meaningful Multistate Collaborations

Joint Western/North Central Meetings

March 6, 2007

Mike Harrington & Arlen Leholm
Executive Directors

Learning Objectives

- How to determine if you should collaborate on a project?
- What is the purpose or performance challenge of your project? Does your project require a "Joint Work Product"?
- Clarify your interests, understand interests of potential collaborators.
- Determine potential synergy from collaboration.

2

Continuum toward Collaboration

- Independence with random communication—no joint work products produced, may include expectations about when and how to communicate, e.g. contacts at professional meetings.
- Cooperation—proactive about instances in which you will contribute to a work effort, e.g. planning regional conferences, reviewing articles.
- Collaboration—producing a joint work product together, effort is ongoing resulting in synergy.

3

Increased Need for Collaboration

- More complex issues requiring joint work products across disciplines and state lines
- Research, Teaching, and Extension
- National Research Initiative (NRI)
- If there is a need for a joint work product—then synergy from collaboration has the potential to create impacts where 1+1 can = 3, 10, or 100
- Collaboration requires an abundance mindset—there is plenty out there for everyone
- Moving from competition to collaboration.

4

The Role of Interests in Collaboration

- Be clear and focus on your interests, not positions
- Understand collaborators' or competitors' interests
- Invent options for mutual gain with your collaborators
- Have clarity of purpose regarding performance goals
- Must be reason to work together and willingness to work together
- If there is potential benefit and synergy from working together and a need for a joint work product—then apply the discipline of "real teams"
- Be soft on the people, hard on the problem

Fisher, Getting to Yes

5

Interests versus Positions

- What is a Position? The concrete things you say you want—the dollars, the terms, the conditions.
- What is an Interest? The intangible motivations that lead you to take that position—your needs, desires, concerns, fears, and aspirations.
  - You uncover your interest by asking the simple question, Why? Why do I want that? What problem am I trying to solve?
- Clearly identifying interests sets the stage for taking action—great work products can then occur.
- BATNA—Best Alternative to a Negotiated Agreement.
  - Your BATNA is your walk away alternative.

Ury, Getting Past No

6

Real Teams

A real team is "a small number of people with complementary skills who are equally committed to a common purpose, goals and working approach for which they hold themselves mutually accountable."

Katzenbach, Wisdom of Teams

Team Basics
Katzenbach's Six Team Basics

1. **Are you small enough in number to integrate work efforts effectively?**
2. **Do you have adequate levels of complementary skills and skill potential in functional/technical, problem-solving / decision-making, and interpersonal categories for team performance?**
3. **Do you have a broader, meaningful purpose that all members aspire to?**
4. **Do you have a specific set of performance goals agreed upon by all?**
5. **Is the working approach clearly understood and commonly agreed upon?**
6. **Do you hold yourselves individually and mutually accountable for the group's results?**

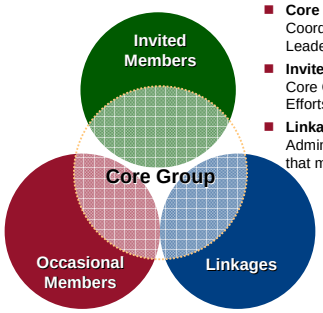
Katzenbach, Wisdom of Teams

Katzenbach's Three Litmus Tests for Real Teams

1. **Clear collective work products dependent on the joint application of multi-person skills.**
2. **Shifting leadership roles to be filled by different people at different stages of the effort.**
3. **Mutual (as well as individual) accountability for the group's overall results.**

Katzenbach, Teams at the Top

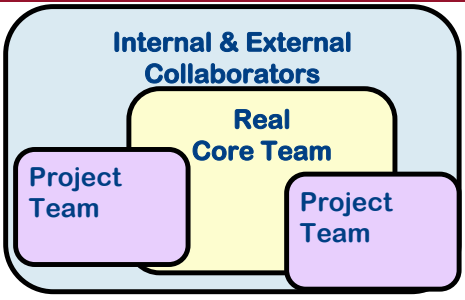
Structure of Self-Directed Real Teams



- **Core Group:** Team Members, Coordinator / Facilitator / Shared Leader(s)
- **Invited and Occasional Members:** Core Group, Subgroup, Short-term Efforts
- **Linkages:** Linkages to Administrative Levels, Plus Person that may serve as Coach

Leholm & Vlasin, Increasing the Odds for High Performance Teams

Project Teams
as a Crucial Component of Real Teams



Leholm & Vlasin, Increasing the Odds for High Performance Teams

Power of Divergent Thinking in Collaboration

- **Peter Senge says "the discipline of team learning starts with dialogue. The ability of a team to suspend assumptions and enter into a genuine" '<u>thinking together</u>'.**
- **Seek divergent thoughts in a team before converging on a solution—the goal is to have a team develop its joint skill in fostering a team IQ that exceeds individual IQ.**
- **Dialogue—the free flowing of meaning between two or more people.**

Senge, the Fifth Discipline

Work Group Exercise

- **Select a recorder and a reporter**
- **Spend 15 to 20 minutes on this in groups of 5 or 6 and then report out.**

Work Group Exercise
(Address this Exercise in Groups of 5 or 6)
(Select a Reporter and Recorder)

(1) Experiment Station Directors address many difficult researchable issues within their state or regions. Some of these issues are complex and may require collaborations across departments, colleges, multi-state or multi-region areas that produce Joint Work Products.

(2) As a group of Directors, select one key high-priority regional issue that all of you are facing that requires a Joint Work Product and where each of you could potentially benefit from working together across state or regional boundaries.

(3) For this one issue requiring a Joint Work Product and some inter-institutional involvement, spend some time among your group members identifying what each of your Institutions' interest may be in this issue. Then, identify potential synergy that may be generated if your Institutions collaborated in producing a Joint Work Product together to address and resolve this issue.

Agenda Item 4.0: Treasurer's Report
Presenter: Jeff Jacobsen
Background:

WESTERN DIRECTOR EXPERIMENT STATION
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FY 2007

05-Mar-07

A S S E S S M E N T S	**FY07 Assessments**	**Outstanding FY06**	**Payment Received**	**Balance Due**
Am Samoa	600.00	600.00		1,200.00
Micronesia	600.00		600.00	0.00
Northern Marianas	600.00	600.00	1,200.00	0.00
Alaska	8,955.96		8,955.96	0.00
Arizona	15,570.45		15,570.45	0.00
California	23,881.91		23,881.91	0.00
Colorado	18,524.99		18,524.99	0.00
CSU Rent	(7,800.00)		(7,800.00)	0.00
Guam	8,734.19		8,734.19	0.00
Hawaii	11,549.69		11,549.69	0.00
Idaho	13,844.53		13,844.53	0.00
Montana	14,615.88		14,615.88	0.00
Nevada	11,356.86		11,356.86	0.00
New Mexico	11,752.18		11,752.18	0.00
Oregon	17,614.59		17,614.59	0.00
Utah	15,352.41		15,352.41	0.00
Washington	22,656.45		22,656.45	0.00
Wyoming	13,159.92		13,159.92	0.00
Assessment Total	$201,570.00		**$201,570.01**	1,200.00

I N C O M E /E X P E N S E

Date	**Transaction**	**Income**	**Expense**		**Balance**
07/01/06	Balance forward				$7,079.94
YTD	Assessments Receive	201,570.01			208,649.95
	July Interest	313.65			208,963.60
	August Interest	320.10			209,283.70
	September Interest	310.77			209,594.47
	October Interest	321.03			209,915.50
	November Interest	310.82			210,226.32
	December Interest	321.46			210,547.78
	January Interest	374.83			210,922.61
	February Interest				210,922.61
	March Interest				210,922.61
	April Interest				210,922.61
	May Interest				210,922.61
	June Interest				210,922.61
07/01/06	MT Accounting Fee		3,500.00		207,422.61
10/01/06	CSU First Qtr		50,392.50		157,030.11
10/01/06	CSU Second Qtr		50,392.50		106,637.61
03/01/07	CSU Third Qtr		50,392.50		56,245.11
	CSU Fourth Qtr				56,245.11
	TOTAL	203,842.67	154,677.50		**56,245.11**

WESTERN DIRECTOR ACADEMIC PROGRAMS
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FY 2007

5-Mar-07

A S S E S S M E N T S	FY07 Assessments	Outstanding FY06	Payment Received	Balance Due
Alaska	1,120.21		1,120.21	$0.00
American Samoa	200.00	**$200.00**		**$400.00**
Arizona	1,120.21		1,120.21	$0.00
California	1,120.21			**$1,120.21**
Colorado	1,120.21		1,120.21	$0.00
Guam	1,120.21		1,120.21	$0.00
Hawaii	1,120.21		1,120.21	$0.00
Idaho	1,120.21		1,120.21	$0.00
Micronesia	200.00		200.00	$0.00
Montana	1,120.21		1,120.21	$0.00
Northern Marianas	200.00	200.00	400.00	$0.00
Nevada	1,120.21		1,120.21	$0.00
New Mexico	1,120.21		1,120.21	$0.00
Oregon	1,120.21		1,120.21	$0.00
Utah	1,120.21		1,120.21	$0.00
Washington	1,120.21		1,120.21	$0.00
Wyoming	1,120.21		1,120.21	$0.00
Assessment Total	$16,283.00	$400.00	$15,162.73	$1,520.27

I N C O M E /E X P E N S E

Date	Transaction	Income	Expense		Balance
07/01/06	Balance forward				$5,077.22
YTD	Assessments Received	15,162.73			20,239.95
	July Interest	16.76			20,256.71
	August Interest	17.11			20,273.82
	September Interest	16.61			20,290.43
	October Interest	17.61			20,308.04
	November Interest	16.61			20,324.65
	December Interest	21.91			20,346.56
	January Interest	28.79			20,375.35
	February Interest				20,375.35
	March Interest				20,375.35
	April Interest				20,375.35
	May Interest				20,375.35
	June Interest				20,375.35
9/15/2006	CSU First Qtr		4,070.75		16,304.60
9/15/2006	CSU Second Qtr		4,070.75		12,233.85
3/1/2007	CSU Third Qtr		4,070.75		8,163.10
	CSU Fourth Qtr				8,163.10
TOTAL		$15,298.13	$12,212.25		8,163.10

WESTERN DIRECTOR'S SPECIAL ACCOUNT
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FY 2007

5-Mar-07

A S S E S S M E N T S

	FY07 Assessment	Payment	Balance Due
Alaska	$647.20	$647.20	$0.00
Arizona	1,125.20	1,125.20	0.00
California	1,725.82	1,725.82	0.00
Colorado	1,338.70	1,338.70	0.00
Guam	631.17	631.17	0.00
Hawaii	834.64	834.64	0.00
Idaho	1,000.47	1,000.47	0.00
Montana	1,056.21	1,056.22	-0.01
Nevada	820.70	820.70	0.00
New Mexico	849.27	849.27	0.00
Oregon	1,272.91	1,272.91	0.00
Utah	1,109.44	1,109.44	0.00
Washington	1,637.26	1,637.26	0.00
Wyoming	951.00	951.00	0.00
Assessment Total	$15,000.00	$15,000.00	$0.00

I N C O M E /E X P E N S E

Date	Transaction	Income	Expense	Balance
07/01/06	Balance forward			**$5,567.05**
YTD	FY07 Assessment Received	$15,000.00		20,567.05
	July Interest	$22.94		20,589.99
	August Interest	$23.41		20,613.40
	September Interest	$22.73		20,636.13
	October Interest	$23.48		20,659.61
	November Interest	$22.73		20,682.34
	December Interest	$57.90		20,740.24
	January Interest	$85.48		20,825.72
	February Interest			20,825.72
	March Interest			20,825.72
	April Interest			20,825.72
	May Interest			20,825.72
	June Interest			20,825.72
				20,825.72
				20,825.72
Total		$15,258.67	$0.00	20,825.72

Agenda Item 6.0: Regional Coordination Implementation Committee (RCIC) Report
Presenter: John Foltz
Background:

RCIC met by conference call on March 12, 2007. The following reflects the actions of RCIC:

1.0 The following active Western Multistate Research Projects/Coordinating Committees are scheduled to terminate on September 30, 2007 (for information)

	Project	Title
	W1001	Population Change in Rural Communities
●	W1002	Nutrient Bioavailability--Phytonutrients and Beyond
	W1003	Parent and household influences on calcium intake among preadolescents
	W1122	Beneficial and Adverse Effects of Natural, Bio Dietary Chemicals on Human Health and Food Safety
●	W1133	Benefits and Costs of Natural Resources Policies Affecting Public and Private Lands
	W1177	Enhancing the Competitiveness of U.S. Meats
	W1185	Biological Control in Pest Management Systems of Plants
●	WDC3	Benchmark soilscapes to predict effects of climatic change in the western USA
	WDC7	Iris yellow spot virus (IYSV) and Thrips
	WDC8	Agricultural Bioethics
	WDC9	Sustainable Rangeland and Watershed Stewardship
	WDC10	Systems to Improve End-use Quality of Wheat (from WERA081)
	WERA001	Beef Cattle Breeding in the Western Region
	WERA060	Science and Management of Pesticide Resistance
	WERA1001	Reduction of Error in Rural and Agricultural Surveys
	WERA1002	Managed Grazing Systems for the Intermountain West

- Requests have been received and are itemized below

2.0 Requests for Project Extensions

2.1 W1002 Nutrient Bioavailability--Phytonutrients and Beyond

RCIC approved the request for a one-year extension of W1002 “Nutrient Bioavailability–Phytonutrients and Beyond.

3.0 Requests for Project Revisions

3.1 W_temp1941 Benefits and Costs of Natural Resources Policies Affecting Public and Private Lands (from W1133)

RCIC approved the revision of W1133 for five years, from 10/1/07 to 9/30/12. The new project number will be W2133.

4.0 Requests For Establishment of New Projects

4.1 W_temp1881 Benchmark soilscapes to predict effects of climatic change in the western USA (from WDC3)

RCIC approved the establishment of a project titled “Benchmark soilscapes to predict effects of climatic change in the western USA, pending major revisions to the proposal. The RCIC and peer review comments are available to the AA on NIMSS. The edited proposal must be reviewed again by RCIC.

5.0 Requests for WERA/WCC Renewals or Extensions

5.1 WERA_temp2001 Rangeland Resource Economics and Policy (formerly WERA55)

RCIC disapproved the proposal for “Rangeland Resource Economics and Policy.” The case for a new overall WERA concerned with Rangeland Economics and Policy funded with tax revenues does not appear very compelling. This is especially apparent when the proposed project is composed only of researchers from a small number of states and there is otherwise apparently a lot of activity in the subject area.

If a new proposal is to be developed, major issues needing to be addressed are:

Extension and Academic participation are to be identified and articulated or a cogent and persuasive rationale for excluding Extension and Academic is expressly stated.

Increased participation, more representative of the rangeland states and Universities in the Western Region is evidenced on Appendix E

Measurable Objectives are stated.

More concrete, less vague probable outcomes are stated.

Justification for this project is expressly articulated, taking into account all the other Rangeland Resource Economics and Policy Projects in the Western Portfolio.

Specifically address how duplication with existing and proposed Regional activity will be avoided and how this project would complement and supplement the existing and proposed "Rangeland Economics and Policy" projects.

Whether coordination with the other "Range" projects can be attempted and achieved within the probable funding limits of this project other than or in addition to Chair-to-Chair Contact.

6.0 Follow-up of Development Research and/or Coordinating Committees (WDC)

6.1 WDC3 Benchmark soilscapes to predict effects of climatic change in the western USA - see Agenda Item 4.1

6.2 WDC7 Iris yellow spot virus (IYSV) and Thrips

No new proposal has been developed to date.

6.3 WDC8 Agricultural Bioethics

The committee has scheduled a meeting and plans to develop a coordinating committee petition.

6.4 WDC9 Sustainable Rangeland and Watershed Stewardship

No new proposal has been developed to date.

6.5 WDC10 Systems to Improve End-use Quality of Wheat (from WERA081)

No new proposal has been developed to date.

7.0 Administrative Advisor Assignments

The following Administrative Assignments are made pending contact with suggested candidates:

Suggested replacements for H. Paul Rasmussen (UT) for:

WERA27 Potato Variety Development - Greg Bohach (ID) or Steve Wallner (CO)

WERA1005 Western Rural Development - Noelle Cockett (UT) or Chuck Gay (UT)

W1150 Exotic Germplasm Conversion and Breeding Common Bean (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) for Resistance to Abiotic and Biotic Stresses and to Enhance Nutritional Value - Greg Bohach (ID) or Steve Miller (WY)

W1168 Environmental and Genetic Determinants of Seed Quality and Performance - Don Cooksey (CA-R) or Steve Miller (WY)

8.0 Formalize impact statements for multistate projects

ESCOP has requested that each of the regions formalize an impact reporting system for all multistate projects. A template for impact reports would be made available for projects to use in reporting impacts to be used for their mid-term reviews and if they revise a project (at five years)

RCIC approved development and use of a formal impact reporting system to be used for mid-term reviews and when a proposal is revised.

The need for a workshop on writing impact statements was discussed and may be conducted at a future date.

Agenda Item 7.0: Western Rural Development Center Report
Presenters: Carol Lewis, Rang Narayanan, John Allen
Background:

The Research Side of the WRDC: Activities and Opportunities

Presented by
John C. Allen, Director
Western Rural Development Center

WESTERN RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER engaging the future

Presentation Outline

- WRDC Research Activity
- WRDC Research Opportunities
- Organizational Constraints for Optimizing Regional Work by the WRDC.

WRDC Research Activities

- WRDC Research Activities
  - "Poverty and Community Development" *Community Development: Journal of the Community Development Society*.
  - "Challenges of Rural Transportation"
  - Community Response to Rapid Energy Development."

WRDC Research Activities (continued)

- "Green Entrepreneurship: A Method for Managing Natural Resources?"
- "Evaluating Indicators of Resilience and Adaptability in Amenity-Transition Communities."
- WERA 1005 "Western Rural Development."

WRDC Research Opportunities to Link AES & Dev.

- New generational natural resource industries
- Hydrocarbon feedstock
- Alternative energy production
- Recreational tourism
- Artisan and specialized niche businesses.

Constraints

- Organizational Issues
- Linkage's
- Future Direction of WRDC

WRDC – Engaging the Future

John C. Allen, Ph.D.

Director, Western Rural Development Center

Professor, Dept. of Sociology, Social Work & Anthropology

Utah State University
8335 Old Main Hill
Logan, UT 84322-8335
(435) 797-9732
(435) 797-9733 (fax)

johna@ext.usu.edu

http://extension.usu.edu/wrdc

WESTERN RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
engaging the future

Agenda Item 8.0
Executive Director Report
Presenter: H. Michael Harrington

January – March, 2007

I. REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

WAAESD

Support to the Chair and Organization

- **Annual Report and Evaluation:** Submitted annual report for the calendar year 2006 to the chairs of the WAAESD and WAPD. Worked with CY Hu and Don Snyder to facilitate the evaluation process.
- **Chair's Advisory Committee:** Facilitate communications with the Committee on the status of the FY 07 Continuing Resolution. Facilitated conference calls to discuss potential impacts and possible step that could be taken to address some of the shortfalls that will occur.
- **Impacts of the Presidents 2008 budget:** Developed a summary overview impact statement for use by the Directors and the W-AHS.

Meeting Support and Logistics

- **Spring Meeting:** With CY HU and the Executive Committee developed the agenda for the March meeting. Worked with our EC, Arlen Leholm and Nikki Nelson the NCRA executive committee to develop the joint meeting agenda.

Special Meetings

- At Colien Hefferan's request, met with her, Tina Buch, Betty Lou Gilliland, Bob McDonald, Bart Hewitt and Ellen Danus to discuss the FY 07 CR implementation, Feb 28.
- Met with CSREES NPLs assigned to the western states to discuss state liaison program, Feb 28.

Committee Activities

- **Western SARE Administrative Council:** I serve as the Western Directors' representative on this activity. Participated in the Technical Review Panel meeting in Salt Lake City, January 16-18; served as a principal reviewer for four Chapter 1 Research and Education grant proposals and also reviewed all proposals submitted. Attended the AC meeting March 1-2 in Salt Lake during which funding decisions and other programmatic decisions were made.

- **Pacific Basin Advisory Group (T-STAR Program):** The Pacific Basin Advisory Group, in partnership with the Caribbean Advisory Group, administers the Tropical–Subtropical Agriculture Research (T-STAR) special grants program. Participate in policy development decisions, provide background information, review full proposals, and

participate in funding decisions. This committee is in limbo due to the loss of special grant that provided support for this critical program.

- **Denver CSREES Grantsmanship Workshop, October 2-3, 2007:** The western grants workshop will be held in Denver in partnership with the University of Wyoming, Colorado State, WAAESD and CSREES. Serve as the event coordinator and work closely with Lee Sommers, Steve Miller, Glen Whipple, the CSREES team and the conference coordinator at UWY. Developed the RFA for hotels, collected proposals, facilitated final site selection and group conference calls.

Western Administrative Heads

Assisted Lee Yudin with the February AHS-CARET meeting and served as a resource during CREATE-21, CR and 08 budget discussions.

II. NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

ESCOP

Support to the Chair and Organization: With Ron Pardini serving as Chair, our office assumes responsibility for facilitating ESCOP activities. Ron, Harriet and I have worked to assure that all matters are attended to in a timely manner. These responsibilities include drafting correspondence, developing agendas, collecting agenda briefs, drafting minutes, facilitating regular conference calls, and maintaining communications with the ESCOP membership.

Meeting Support and Logistics

- **Winter Meeting:** Worked with Ron Pardini, the Chair's Advisory Committee to develop agenda for the Winter ESCOP meeting with Washington DC, Feb 27.

Special Meetings

- At Colien Hefferan's request, met with her, Tina Buch, Betty Lou Gilliland, Bob McDonald, Bart Hewitt and Ellen Danus to discuss the FY 07 CR implementation, Feb 28
- Met with CSREES NPLs to discuss state liaison program, Feb 28.

Committee Activities

- **ESCOP Budget and Legislative Committee:** Support Chairman LeRoy Daugherty as the Executive Vice Chair on this important committee. Summarized data from the national survey on budget priorities for the 09 budget cycle and provided a report to ESCOP. Facilitated a number of calls relative to the 07 CR and developed communications to the SAES Directors. Facilitates committee call on the President's FY 08 budget proposal. Attended BAC meeting in Washington DC, Feb.11-13.

- **NRSP Review Committee:** Harriet and I support Lee Sommers who chairs this important committee. We collect and assimilate budget requests which are provided to the regional associations for consideration at the spring meetings. This feedback is provided to the committee as it conducts its deliberations.

- **CREATE-21:** I serve on the Executive Committee for this activity representing AES directors and the Western Region. Participated in both EC and regular conference calls.

- **Farm Bill Committee:** Serve as Executive Vice Chair and as a staff support for the energy title. Assisted with proposed modifications that would expand the current energy title. This committee has been combined with C-21 to harmonize the suggested language.

- **LEAD^{21}:** I represent ESCOP on the Board for this program and serve as the Secretary. Assisted with selection of scholarship recipients and selection of an evaluation agent which will be developing evaluation protocols to assess the effectiveness of the program.

- **Steering Committee for Development of National Strategic Research and Extension Plans for Vegetable Crops:** The EDs serve on a steering committee and participate regular conference calls facilitated by Tom Bewick (CSREES NPL- Horticulture) aimed at developing a greater awareness of the research and extension needs on vegetable crops. A straw man draft plan is being developed based on discussion with in the steering committee. This plan will be share with all of the major groups for initial feedback and modification. We anticipate holding several regional meetings to refine the plan to arrive at a final draft.

NASULGC-DOE/EERE Partnership
The BAA-Policy Board of Directors was charged with implementing the activities for this partnership effort. I represent the executive directors (both AES and CE) on the Steering Committee which provides guidance and oversight for the project.

- **Project 1: Pacific Northwest Extension Energy Initiative:** Worked with Linda Fox WA), Charlotte Eberlein, Scott Reed, Peter Pinney, Jake Fey, Lyla Houglum and staff of the WSU Energy Extension program to implement the 2006-7 program. Each state will be hiring an energy specialist with resources from this hiring an energy specialist to facilitate the program's success. Facilitate conference calls and collect and assimilate quarterly reports that are filed with DOE.

Summary of Travel January-March 2007

Jan. 15-17: W-SARE Technical Review Panel meeting Salt Lake City UT
Jan 29-March 1: CSREES National Water Conference, Savannah GA, Southern Region US Forest Service, Lake Lanier, GA
Feb 11-13: Budget and Advocacy Committee meeting, Washington DC
Feb. 26- Feb 28: AHS-CARET meeting, ESCOP meeting, NPLS meeting, Grants workshop meeting, Washington DC
March 1-2: W-SARE Administrative Council meeting, Salt Lake City UT
March 13-15: Farm Foundation Forum, Funding Research and Extension to Assure the Future of U.S. Agricultural Competitiveness, Washington DC

Agenda Item 10.0: FY 2008 WAAESD Office Budget
Presenter: H. Michael Harrington/Harriet Sykes
Background:

WAAESD BUDGET
FY 2007 – 2008

FY 2007-2008 Budget (start 7/1/2007)				
Executive Director - Harrington - Salary & Benefits [1]	$ 185,255			
Admin. Analyst Salary & Benefits [2]	78,457			
Work Study/Hourly	5,000			
Montana Accounting Fee	3,500			
CSU Rent	7,800			
Office Operating	49,600			
Total Continuing Expenses		**$**	**329,612**	
FY 2007-2008 Total Budget				**$ 329,612**

TOTAL ASSESSMENT NEEDED BY FUNCTION FOR 2007-2008
(based on function % of total budget of $329,612)

	AES @ 95%	APS @ 5%		
Total	313,131	16,481		
		Total FY 2007-2008 Assessment		**$ 329,612**
W-106 (Off-Top MRF)	(100,000)	0		
Actual	**$ 213,131**	**$ 16,481**		

[1] Current salary of $153,739 plus CSU FY08 fringe rate of 20.5% (to be determined in ED Evaluation)

[2] Salary of $63,838 (tentative salary increase of 4.5% on FY07 CSU classified salary of $61,089) plus CSU FY08 fringe rate of 22.9%

Western Executive Director Office
Budget/Expenditures

Description	2004-2005 Budget	2004-2005 Actual	2005-2006 Budget	2005-2006 Actual	2006-2007 Budget	2006-2007 To 1/31/07	2007-2008 Proposed
Executive Director salary	145,000	142,004	147,684	147,685	153,739	89,682	153,739
CSU Fringe/Retirement fund	29,547	28,945	29,980	29,980	31,363	18,295	31,516
CSU Bonus	2,000	2,000					
Sub-totals	176,547	172,949	177,664	177,665	185,102	107,977	185,255
Admin. Analyst salary	57,756	57,756	59,483	59,484	61,089	35,637	63,838
CSU fringe	10,396	10,587	12,194	12,195	13,562	7,911	14,619
Sub-totals	69,353	68,343	71,677	71,679	74,651	43,548	78,457
Work study/hourly	4,900	61	4,900	0	4,900	0	4,900
CSU fringe	100	0	100	0	100		100
Sub-totals	5,000	61	5,000	0	5,000	0	5,000
CSU space rental	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800
Montana Accounting Fee	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Operating Expenses:							
Office supplies	2,000	1,323	2,500	2,004	2,500	1,881	2,500
Copying/printing	250	210	250	994	300	29	300
Telephone charges	2,000	1,455	2,200	1,879	2,200	2,182	2,200
Postage	200	353	200	39	100	5	100
Travel-Executive Director	30,000	36,337	32,000	24,182	32,000	15,565	32,000
Travel-Administrative Analyst	7,000	6,949	7,000	4,169	7,000	4,056	7,000
Equipment repair/purchase	5,000	2,048	5,000	11,418	4,000	3,682	4,000
Incidental expense	500	1,160	500	2,406	500	471	500
Computer supplies	200	108	2,000	in Equip	1,000	0	1,000
Moving costs	0	0	0	0	0		0
Sub-totals	47,150	49,943	51,650	47,091	49,600	27,871	49,600
TOTAL EXPENSES	309,350	302,596	317,291	307,735	325,653	190,696	329,612
W-106 (Off-the-Top Funding)	45,000	45,000	100,000	100,000	100,000		100,000
Total Expenses - Non-W106 Fund		257,596		207,735	225,653		229,612
Balance		6,864					
Proposed Non-W106 Assessment	264,350		217,291		225,653		229,612
Actual Non-W106 Assessment		256,550		209,491		225,653	
Amount paid to OWDAL by MT increased by $7800 CO rent		264,460		217,291		116,727	
TOTAL FUNDING BY SOURCE							
AES		250,574		304,599		309,370	
CES		46,403		0		0	
AP		12,374		12,692		16,283	

WAAESD BUDGET
FY 2006 – 2007

FY 2006-2007 Budget (start 7/1/2006)				
Executive Director - Harrington - Salary & Benefits [3]	$ 185,102			
Admin. Analyst Salary & Benefits [4]	74,651			
Work Study/Hourly	5,000			
Montana Accounting Fee	3,500			
CSU Rent	7,800			
Office Operating	49,600			
Total Continuing Expenses		**$**	**325,653**	
FY 2006-2007 Total Budget				**$ 325,653**

TOTAL ASSESSMENT BY FUNCTION FOR 2006-2007 (based on function % of total budget of $325,653)				
	AES @ 95%	**APS @ 5%**		
Total	309,370	16,283		
		Total FY 2006-2007 Assessment		**$ 325,653**
W-106 (Off-Top MRF)	(100,000)	0		
Actual	**$ 209,370**	**$ 16,283**		

[3] Salary of $153,739 (salary increase of regional average of 4.1% on current salary of $147,684) plus CSU FY07 fringe rate of 20.4%

[4] Salary of $61,089 (tentative salary increase of 2.7% on FY06 CSU classified salary of $59,483) plus CSU FY07 fringe rate of 22.2%

Agenda Item 11.0: Off-the-Top Funding Requests
Presenter: Lee Sommer
Background:

2008
Requests for off-the-top Funding

Project	Authorized FY 2004	Request FY 2005	Authorized FY 2005	Request FY 2006	Authorized FY 2006	Request FY 2007	Request FY 2008	Action Needed
NRSP-1	218,915	269,707	269,707	306,916	306,916	315,524	337,574	1 yr budget recommendation
NRSP-3	112,762	115,390	96,000	84,000	84,000	72,000	61,000	1 yr budget recommendation
NRSP-4	481,182	300,000	481,182	481,172	481,182	481,182	481,182	1 yr budget recommendation
NRSP-5	247,786	247,786	247,786	146,000	146,000	96,000	145,919	1 yr budget recommendation
NRSP-6	161,575	165,829	161,575	151,900	150,000	110,000	110,000	1 yr budget recommendation
NRSP-8	379,164	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	1 yr budget recommendation
W-006	351,699	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000	365,000	371,649	1 yr budget recommendation
W-106	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	100,000	100,000	1 yr budget recommendation

NRSP-1, Research Planning Using the Current Research Information System (CRIS) (* includes 75% of NIMSS)
NRSP-3, National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP)
NRSP-4, National Agricultural Program to Clear Pest Control Agents for Minor Uses
NRSP-5, Develop and Distribute Deciduous Fruit Tree Clones Free of Viruses and Virus-like Agents
NRSP-6, Inter-Regional Potato Introduction Project
NRSP-8, National Animal Genome Program
W-006, Plant Genetic Resource Conservation and Utilization
W-106, Western Regional Trust

Item 12.0 Impact Statements for Multistate Projects
Presenter: Ron Pardini/Mike Harrington
Background:

Streamlining Impact Gathering:

In discussions with Janet Allen, Director of Communications for CSREES, we've learned that CSREES has plans for revising and streamlining the process for gathering impacts and outcomes from the Land Grant partners. They plan to use the "One Solution Initiative" to obtain the impacts and outcomes. The One Solution process has a built in section for reporting impacts, thereby eliminating the need to collect and maintain a large impact database as we have in the past as they will search for impacts from the One Solution database.

Improving Impact Statements

Recent events have re-emphasized the importance to continually communicate the value and impacts of the work that the agricultural experiment stations do on behalf of stakeholders across the country. These efforts are particularly important when in comes to providing information about the multistate research program where we feel that it is essential that leadership be given to the development of a process to communicate the impact of our multi-state research programs to our various stakeholders..

Excellent impact reporting would emphasize the importance and need for continued multistate research funding. Impact reports on multistate projects will showcase the great work that takes place not only at a single institution, but also how many great institutions work together to create outcomes and impacts that benefit our stakeholders.

The North Central Region has taken leadership by requiring impact statements from each North Central multi-state project in the 3rd year as part of the mid-term review and after 5 years as part of the project renewal. Project lacking these reports are not reviewed by their multistate review committee. Through the efforts of Nikki Nelson a process with specific instructions was developed to facilitate and help writers to submit quality impact statements. The NCRA also has developed an online database, in which statements are posted according to their CRIS Knowledge Area categories (see: http://www.wisc.edu/ncra/impactstatements.htm).

ESCOP has requested that all regions establish a formal impact reporting process for the multistate program. Accordingly, the West will implement an impact reporting process for all multistate projects at the mid-term review and after five years or at renewal.

Process:
We plan to follow the lead of the NCRA in terms of mechanics and approach. The WDO plans to engage an impact writer to assist with this project. The writer will review the project's materials and develop the "boiler plate" along with any impacts that can be teased out of the annual report. The W-ED will assist as needed. This draft report will be sent to the committee for editing and addition of any new material. The writer will draft the final report which will again be sent to

the committee for any final changes. Once the report is finalized, the impact statement will be posted on the web at Best of the West or on the WAAESD server.

Action Requested: Approve a formal western regional impact process for the western multi-state research projects.

Agenda Item 13.0
National C-FAR Membership
Presenter: H. M. Harrington

Background:

November 28, 2006

FR: Joseph H. Layton, Jr., President

TO: National C-FAR Members

ACTION: **2007 Membership Renewal**

RSVP: *Renewal or Pledge Requested by* ***December 31***

I hope you will agree that through a great deal of hard work this past year National C-FAR continues to make strong strides as a unifying voice for enhanced public investment in food and agricultural research, extension and education.

I ask you to recommit your involvement in and support for National C-FAR and its objectives and programs by renewing your membership. You can do so by completing and returning the attached membership renewal form [dues categories on second page].

2007 will provide a number of key opportunities to advance our shared, vital mission, including National C-FAR's role in the Farm Bill reauthorization process and debate about possible research and extension-related reforms like NIFA and CREATE-21; our highly regarded 'Lunch~N~Learn' Hill Seminar series; the FY08 appropriations cycle; and our Research Success Profiles.

While the deadline in the bylaws for payment of 2007 dues is March 31, you are asked to respond no later than December 31, to facilitate the Board's budget planning for 2007. *Note the option to respond with your pledge if you plan to pay dues after December 31*.

An individual invoice will be sent to you to facilitate payment if requested.

The second attachment highlights the value being provided by National C-FAR to its members and our mission. The Board will be meeting on December 21 to formulate a 2007 action plan and a supporting budget.

We anticipate we will need to reach out to a number of new hill staff in the next Congress, and the Research Outreach Committee has nearly completed its work on the 2007 Seminar Series lineup and Research Success Profiles. NASULGC Task Force tri-chair Jeffrey Armstrong has committed to present the CREATE-21 proposal at our December 21 meeting for our consideration. We also anticipate that NIFA legislation will be introduced in the new Congress, and plans are being made to continue our support.

National C-FAR is only as effective as its membership base and level of member involvement. **We need you to not only join, but to be active.** We need you to attend our annual meeting and Board of Director meetings, volunteer for one of our committees and most importantly let us know regularly how we are doing and how we can be more effective in reaching our shared goal. Please feel free to contact me [lazyday@shorenet.net] or Executive Director Tom Van Arsdall [tom@vanarsdall.com; (540) 785-0949] with any questions or suggestions about how this organization can be more effective in pursuing its critical mission.

Thanks in advance for your continuing involvement and support. The courtesy of your timely response is appreciated.

Providing Value in Support of Enhancing Federal Investment in Food & Agricultural Research, Extension and Education

National C-FAR Assets & Role:

+ **Strength Through Diversity—**Members of National C-FAR find common ground in the recognition that enhanced public funding for food and agricultural research, extension and education is vital to the future of the food and agricultural system and the nation. The coalition brings together stakeholders in the research, extension and education community and entities representing research 'customers'—e.g., the diverse array of stakeholder organizations who need and benefit from research outcomes. National C-FAR is in a position to *complement* the efforts of allied groups, such as NASULGC and CoFARM.

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+ **Customer-Led—**The coalition provides a critical validating voice by ensuring stakeholder groups representing research '*customers*' play a leadership role in the coalition, embracing a strong partnership with those in the research, extension and education community.

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+ **Leveraging Active Ownership Involvement—**National C-FAR works to keep member organizations aware of new developments and opportunities to take action. The Board is active and engaged and is strongly supported by member involvement through the Research Outreach Committee (ROC) and work groups.

National C-FAR Action Program:

+ **Hill Research Seminar Series—**National C-FAR conducts a "*Lunch~N~Learn*" hill seminar series featuring top researchers discussing publicly funded, leading-edge research that promises to address present and future challenges.

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+ **Participation in Farm Bill Reauthorization—**A Farm Bill task force reports to the Board and continues to develop a National C-FAR position and action plan so that the coalition can actively participate in the Farm Bill reauthorization process.

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+ **Support for NIFA—**National C-FAR supports legislation to establish a National Institute for Food and Agricultural Research (NIFA) in USDA. The NIFA debate has helped to elevate the profile of the need for enhanced public funding for food and agricultural research. National C-FAR is well positioned to take advantage of such opportunities in supporting public funding for food and agricultural research, extension and education. National C-FAR is evaluating CREATE-21.

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+ **Active Support for Funding in Appropriations Cycle—**National C-FAR submits comments to the appropriations and budget committees and during the federal FY budget process each year in support of maintaining and enhancing public investment in food and agricultural research, extension and education.

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+ **Research Success Profiles—**National C-FAR is producing and distributing to key hill staff and other target audiences (Administration and food & agricultural media) a series of 1-page Research Success Profiles illustrating examples of how public funding of food and agricultural research, extension and education yields tremendous returns on investment to the food and agricultural system and the public.

November 27, RTVA

Action Requested: For information

Item 14.0: SARE Host Institution Report to the Western Directors
Presenter: H. M. Harrington
Background:

Host Institution Review
In June of 2006, a review team of the Western SARE AC Executive Committee visited Utah State University and Western SARE headquarters to conduct an internal audit of the program. Team members Mark Frasier, Karl Kupers and Deborah Young interviewed, among others, all SARE staff, USU's Vice President for Research, the Dean of Agriculture, and the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

The team reported that the Western SARE office is well-organized and effective, that the relationship with the host institution is mutually supportive and that there is a wide awareness of and appreciation for the advancement of sustainable agriculture.

- Western SARE was congratulated on its extended record of fair and equitable proposal (application) review and awards. State or protectorate funding totals are directly related to the number of grant proposals submitted.
- The Western SARE competitive grants program is appreciated and respected across the region. Its mission of research, extension, education and sustainability complements that of the Land-grant universities in the West.
- Western SARE benefits from the passionate leadership of a talented and enthusiastic staff. The purposeful outreach and cooperation of the staff has earned trust and recognition across the West.
- There is a growing appreciation, throughout the West, for SARE's ongoing evaluation efforts (*impact analysis*). Western SARE is also initiating grant portfolio (research gap) analyses.

R&E Evaluation (measurable impacts)
Using the contracted services of Washington State University's Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC), the West has launched its evaluation of SARE Research and Education grants with the mailing of letters to 155 principal investigators directing them to an online survey. These grants represent the entire 18 year history of Western SARE. Seventy-nine online surveys have now been completed by principal investigators. A further survey of 431 producer (farmer/rancher) cooperators has also been initiated. One hundred and thirty-nine responses have been received directly from farmers and ranchers (impact survey). Responses from both the PI and farmer/rancher cooperator surveys should be tabulated and results analyzed by September of 2007. These results will be provided to the Directors.

The leadership of Western SARE is also benefiting other USDA-CSREES regions. Western SARE (Al Kurki) is working under contract with the North Central and Southern regions to assist with their respective impact evaluations. These surveys should be completed in late 2007.

The Western SARE Administrative Council (AC) completed their spring budget meeting on March 2, 2007.
Mike Harrington (Executive Director, WAAESD) and Deborah Young (Associate Director, Cooperative Extension, Univ. of AZ) are your representatives on this Council. The new chair of the Administrative Council, Karl Kupers** (see brief biographical sketch, below), introduced several new initiatives for Council's consideration:

1. The Chair proposed approaching Congress to fully fund the authorized level for the SARE program. **In addition, the Chair proposed the request for funding of a previously unfunded portion of the SARE authorizing legislation – *the federal/state matching grant program***. This would seek funds for matching grants to establish sustainable agriculture centers**. It is likely that these will be much larger grants, encouraging the formation of Centers for Sustainable Agriculture across the USDA-CSREES western region.** The funds would be competitive, and no state or protectorate would be obligated to apply for them. This initiative is coming from the farmers and ranchers associated with the SARE program. **However, the benefits will be primarily to those institutions with the capacity to form sustainable agriculture centers, which may have major implications for several of our land-grant universities.** We thought you'd like to know about this possible new request to fund part of the (old) SARE authorizing legislation.

2. The Western SARE Administrative Council chose to continue to **fund sub-regional conferences as part of our upcoming 20-year SARE anniversary in 2008.** These conferences will review past accomplishments and **gather stakeholder input** regarding the future of the SARE program. **To date, the Western SARE AC has approved two successful applications for sub-regional conferences: one in Guam for the Pacific islands, and the other for two sub-regional conferences in the Intermountain & Four Corners sub-regions.** Additional targeted requests for applications will be forthcoming for at least two sub-regional conferences in California and the Pacific Northwest.

3. The Western SARE Administrative Council is also committed to enhancing the integration of SARE's PDP (Extension) grants, Farmer/Rancher grants, and Research and Education grants. **A review committee has been formed that will recommend ways to enhance the "on the ground" impacts of SARE's research program – and ways to ensure the extension of the growing SARE research base to end users.**

4. **The Western SARE Administrative Council has committed research and education funds ($280,000 over two years) to a targeted competitive grants program for State SARE (Extension) Coordinators in each state and protectorate.** This will allow these Coordinators to propose more extensive research and education programs that will serve their state clientele. The Council also set aside $294,000 for competitive enhancement of the on-farm research portion (FRG) of the Western SARE grants program. **This will likely increase**

funding flowing to the State SARE Coordinators (Extension) at the Land-grant Universities across the West. However, this will require further clarification by the Council at its August meeting.

5. The Administrative Council, at its meeting in Salt Lake City ended March 2, **approved funding for nine Research and Education Grants totaling $1.2 million; 13 Farmer/Rancher Grants totaling $159,000; seven Professional + Producer Grants totaling $130,000; and seven Professional Development Program Grants totaling $406,000.** A listing of individual grant recipients will be available shortly (as soon as all applicants are notified of their status).

6. **The 2007-2008 Requests for Applications will be officially released (http://wsare.usu.edu) on April 2, 2007.** Grants will initially be available in the categories of Research and Education, Farmer/Rancher, Professional + Producer, Professional Development Program (Extension), and Graduate Fellow Grants in Sustainable Agriculture. Other "targeted" calls will be released in late 2007. **Approximately $3.56 million flows through Western SARE, to the Western states and protectorates each year.**

***Karl Kupers, the new Western SARE Administrative Council chair, serves as an agribusiness representative on the Council. Kupers is a 1996 recipient of a Western SARE Farmer/Rancher in which he tested various elements of conservation tillage on his eastern Washington farm. He has since begun a marketing operation, Shepherd's Grain, in which he and his grower partners supply identity-preserved wheat that meets specific baking requirements to a growing circle of bakers in the Western Region.*

Agenda Item 15.0: State Issues Discussion
Presenters: All
Background:

State AES Funding Survey – University of Arizona

State Budget Process: Please describe the state budget process for the university including how AES budget is received. Is the AES budget a separate line item?

The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences has a line item budget embedded within the University of Arizona. Until last year, this line included the Academic Program, the Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension. In FY07 the Legislature pulled the Extension budget out into its one line but still attached to the College budget. We pull the AES budget from the overall line.

Institutional Charges to the Station: Please describe any institutional charges to the AES, including any indirect charges.

No direct charges but the University covers utilities and facilities maintenance for all on-campus buildings—unfortunately, all off-campus utility and maintenance expenses have to be covered by the AES budget.

AES Budget: FY06

Hatch:	$1,089,613
Hatch Multistate:	$ 726,688
McIntire-Stennis:	$ 194,415
State:	$ 24,200,000

Operations and Maintenance: Please describe how the operations and maintenance for off-campus facilities such as the agricultural research centers are funded.

As noted above, from state appropriated funds and charges to grant funds. We use very little of our federal funds for the off-campus centers—saves problems with the auditors.

Building Programs: Please describe the university's buildings and renovations program including repair, maintenance activities.

The University asks the Legislature for "Building Renewal" funds each year—most years they get very little and consequently the University is behind on its maintenance—these funds are not available for the off-campus research centers.

Institutional Sponsored Program F&A/IDC Distribution: What are the University's negotiated Facilities and Administration indirect costs rates for campus-based and off-campus-based projects? How are these funds distributed and used within the university, college and AES?

The audited rate for the University of AZ is 51.5%. The University keeps 70% of income from that source—30% is returned to the Colleges—we (AES) keep 60% of what is returned and 40% is sent to the originating department. We use our portion for start up funds, equipment purchases, grant matching funds and bridge funding (for technicians and staff). Each Dept is allowed to develop their own formula for allocating their share—most give some to the PI's and keep some for grant matching, etc.

State AES Funding Survey – University of California

State Budget Process: *Please describe the state budget process for the university including how AES budget is received. Is the AES budget a separate line item?*

California provides a base budget to the University of California in accordance with the Higher Education Compact that was signed in 2004. This compact provides an annual increase to the base of 4% to pay for increase in salaries, benefits, etc. The University has a line item for Research in which AES is included. Chancellors and Vice Presidents then have the discretion to determine how the increase will affect Research and other budgeted areas, unless specifically stated within the State Budget.

Institutional Charges to the Station: *Please describe any institutional charges to the AES, including any indirect charges.*

The University of California's Ag Experiment Stations do not incur the Institutional Indirect Charges. These costs are covered centrally.

AES Budget: (Federal funds are based on preliminary FY06/07 Budget, not including temporary increases.)

Hatch:	$3,347,081
Hatch Multi-state:	$1,467,115
McIntire-Stennis:	$ 461,171
State:	$77,354,177

Operations and Maintenance: *Please describe how the operations and maintenance for off-campus facilities such as the agricultural research centers are funded.*

Operations and Maintenance of off –campus facilities comes from state funds in the form of OMP (Operation and Maintenance of Plant) funding. OMP funding is derived from the square footage and use of space and at the maximum is approximately $9/square foot. It is designed to cover utilities as well as other operation and maintenance expenses. No other funds are provided for these expenses.

Building Programs: *Please describe the university's buildings and renovations program including repair, maintenance activities.*

The University of California has a long range capital budget request process for major capital projects requesting state funds. All UC projects, including AES projects that are requesting state funding, must go through the long range capital budget request process. These projects are typically funded through state issued bonds. Smaller projects (less than $400,000) and those not requesting state funding must still go through formal approval process through the UC system and the state as necessary but there is no long range planning process for these projects.

Institutional Sponsored Program F&A/IDC Distribution: *What is the University's negotiated Facilities and Administration indirect costs rates for campus-based and off-campus-based projects? How are these funds distributed and used within the university, college and AES?*

AES projects are distributed between 3 UC Campuses. Each campus has separate negotiated rates (see table below)

Campus	On-campus research	Off-campus research
UC Davis	51.5	26.0
UC Berkeley	52.0	26.0
UC Riverside	50.0	26.0

All indirect costs recovered by each campus are transferred to the UC System wide Office to be allocated in a prescribed formula. Approximately 20% of F&A recoveries are taken off the top to cover the costs of administering the research program. These are returned to campuses based on net indirect cost recovery for the particular campus. The remaining 80% are divided between the UC General fund (55%) which is used to help support the operating budget of all campuses including general funds in support of research and the Opportunity fund (45%), which is returned to the campuses to fund high priority needs at the Chancellor's discretion. Each campus distributes the funds according to campus priorities. None goes directly to AES.

State AES Funding Survey - Colorado – Colorado State University – Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station

State Budget Process: The Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station (CAES) does not receive a separate appropriation from the State of Colorado. Colorado State University (CSU) receives an allocation from the Colorado Commission on Higher Education for the CAES under what is termed "a fee for service contract." CSU retains funds for institutional overhead, utilities and fringe benefit costs and provides state appropriated program funds to the CAES.

In 1996, the State of Colorado discontinued making a direct appropriation to the CAES. Since then the CAES has been treated as a subdivision of CSU. At that time, CAES overhead and utilities budgets and fringe benefits on personnel funded from state appropriated funds were moved into CSU central cost pools, i.e., centralized.

In our annual internal budget processes, CSU funds the CAES salary increases from state appropriated finds for faculty, administrative professional and state classified personnel paid from state appropriated funding and for tenure-track tenured faculty paid from federal funds, i.e., staffing distribution change. For CAES personnel paid on federal formula funds, contract and grants and/or cash funds, fringe benefits charges are applied and the CAES effectively transfers those funds to CSU.

Institutional Indirect Charges to the CAES: The amount of overhead for Administration and on-campus Facilities is determined by processes used to develop the indirect costs/fringe benefit agreements with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Utility costs are based upon historical use and estimated current utility rates. Fringe benefit costs on state appropriated funds are estimated using a historical salary base incremented annually by the average University salary increase times the current year's fringe rates.

The following is our estimate of funds retained by CSU:

Facilities and Administration	$972,732
Utilities	280,000
Fringe Benefits on State Appropriated Funds	1,111,574
Total Off –the- Top	$2,364,306

AES Budget:

Federal-Hatch	$1,495,011
Hatch Multistate	952,938
McIntire-Stennis	352,051
Total Federal	2,800,000

State Program	8,156,056
Off the Top	2,364,306
Cash	1,100,000
Total Effective Budget	$14,420,362

Operations and Maintenance: On-campus units are provided janitorial service by CSU Facilities. These units are charged for maintenance if services are provided by CSU Facilities.

The CAES is responsible for operations and maintenance of its off-campus research centers (10 sites). CSU Facilities Management does not perform physical plant maintenance operations at off-campus sites. The CAES uses its state appropriated program and/or cash funds to maintain and operate sites. Off-campus research centers submit utility bills (including electricity, gas, and irrigation assessments) to CSU Facilities Management. Those bills are paid from the utility pool maintained by CSU. The risk of utility cost increases is borne by CSU. The CAES submits requests for controlled maintenance funds as part of CSU's facility planning processes. Due to state revenue shortfalls, no controlled maintenance requests have been recently funded.

Building Programs: CSU has a long-range facilities planning system and makes requests through the Colorado Commission on Higher Education to the Colorado Legislature. CSU priorities have included CAES capital requests for both on-and-off campus facilities. The CAES currently has one off-campus capital project in CSU's top ten priorities. The College of Agricultural Sciences has two projects in CSU's top ten priorities.

Institutional Sponsored Program F &A/IOC Distribution: Current Facilities and Administration indirect cost rates for campus-based research projects are 19% and 26% respectively. The rate for off-campus-based projects is 26%, administrative indirect cost only, since the CAES is responsible for research center facilities. The CAES is considering the potential for an-off-campus rate to include a facilities rate, specific to off-campus CAES centers.

The CAES receives 38.44% of each dollar of indirect cost recovery for projects conducted by off-campus-based faculty/research scientists. The CAES Director determines where and how recoveries are used to support off-campus center. Of the remainder of the recovery, CSU general administration and facilities units receive 51.8%, VP for Research and Information Technology receives 8.57% and 1.19% goes to units or programs under the Provost's Office.

State AES Funding Survey - Guam

State Budget Process: Western Pacific Tropical Research Center, AES does not receive any appropriation from the territorial Government of Guam.

Institutional Charges to the Station: University of Guam does not impose any direct or indirect charges on WPTRC (AES).

AES Budget: (2006)
Hatch: 684,816
Hatch Multistate: 117,679
McIntire-Stennis: 37,852
State: $0.00 (salaries are matched with local funds coming from the University of Guam budget. Portion of UOG budget comes from territorial appropriation).

Operations and Maintenance: Three agricultural farms are located on the university land and over the last 25 years have supported 100% from WPTRC (AES) funds. The forth entity, aquaculture hatchery, receives over $100k of local appropriation.

Building Programs: Agriculture building on UOG Campus has been maintained from the university funds. Agriculture farm buildings have been maintained mostly from Multistate Hatch funds.

Institutional Sponsored Program F&A/IDC Distribution.
UOG charges 55% indirect costs on salaries only. Most of grants in AES are special grants (such as TSTAR) with no indirect costs.

State AES Funding Survey - Hawaii

State Budget Process: Please describe the state budget process for the university including how AES budget is received. Is the AES budget a separate line item?

AES budget is part of CTAHR and the University of Hawaii's budget. There is no separate line for AES.

Institutional Charges to the Station: Please describe any institutional charges to the AES, including any indirect charges.

AES Budget:

Hatch:	$844,366
Hatch Multistate:	$368,498
McIntire-Stennis:	$159,345
State:	$10,814,815

Operations and Maintenance: Please describe how the operations and maintenance for off-campus facilities such as the agricultural research centers are funded.

CTAHR has 16 branch stations on four islands. A combination of federal Hatch and State funds are used for operations and maintenance.

Building Programs: Please describe the university's buildings and renovations program including repair, maintenance activities.

Construction, renovations and major repairs are part of Capital Improvement Program in Hawaii. CTAHR submits CIP request to the Chancellor's Office, through the President's Office, and Board of Regents to be included in the UH total budget request. State Legislature must approve and Governor must sign and release the funds for CIP projects.

Institutional Sponsored Program F&A/IDC Distribution: What are the University's negotiated Facilities and Administration indirect costs rates for campus-based and off-campus-based projects? How are these funds distributed and used within the university, college and AES?

For on-campus activities, Hawaii's institutional indirect cost rate is 38.4% (based upon modified total direct costs). Off-campus rate is 20.6% (again based upon modified total direct costs.) Note that experiment stations and other University facilities located "off-campus" are charged the on-campus rates. The distribution of the indirect costs is as follows. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the 38.4% is retained by the Vice President for Research of the University of Hawaii system, 25% is retained by the Vice Chancellor for Research and Graduate Education of UH-Manoa. The remaining 50% is returned to our college. The CTAHR Dean's office retains 5%, and returns the remaining 45% to the department which generates the IDC. Each department has its own policy has the % to return to the PI who generated the indirect cost returns.

State AES Funding Survey - University of Idaho – Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station

State Budget Process: The Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station (IAES) is classified as a state agency and receives a separate appropriation from the State of Idaho. The appropriation is processed through the Idaho Legislature through the State Board of Education to the University of Idaho. The Legislature meets annually. IAES has an internal budget process to distribute the lump sum appropriation. We are required to fund salary increases, infrastructure improvements, deferred maintenance and operating expenditures through the appropriation.

Institutional Charges to the Station: Although there is no structured institutional overhead charge we do fund portions of staff salaries in Human Resources and Business and Accounting Services. In addition IAES funds the fringe benefits on the state appropriated funds. The fringe benefits are calculated using an estimate of the fringe benefit costs by employee classification as provided by the University of Idaho administration.

AES Budget:

Hatch:	$ 1,397,853
Hatch Multistate:	$ 572,934
McIntire-Stennis:	$ 429,329
State:	$15,856,800

Operations and Maintenance: The IAES is responsible for operations and maintenance of off-campus research centers (12 sites). UI Facilities Management does not perform physical plant maintenance operations for off-campus sites but does provide project oversight for remodel/renovation of these sites. The IAES uses state appropriated funds and other fund sources (indirect cost recovery, local services funds, etc.) to maintain and operate the sites. Off-campus research facilities are appropriated funds through the internal budget process to pay for utilities and the invoices are processed at the site. The obligation to fund these expenditures at the appropriate level and risk associated with increasing prices is the responsibility of the IAES Director. These issues are addressed through the internal budget process. IAES was awarded a funding increase of $270,000 in FY07 to address deferred maintenance issues at the research sites. This is the first increase of this type since FY02.

Building Programs: The University of Idaho has a long range capital development plan and makes requests through the State Board of Education and the Idaho Public Building Fund. UI priorities do not include off-campus capital projects as these are funded through the separate appropriation of the IAES. IAES recently completed one off-campus building project and has two additional projects in the bid\construction stage.

Institutional Sponsored Program F&A/IDC Distribution: Current facilities and administrative cost rates are as follows:

On-campus organized research	46.3%
Off-campus organized research	20.7%
Agriculture and Forestry Experiment Stations	31.5%

The current split at UI is 60% to the Vice President of Research, 1.5% to the Office of Sponsored Programs and 38.5% to the College. Of the 38.5% returned to the College, 75% is returned to the department and 25% is retained at the college-level. The distribution at the department level varies with regard to the amount returned to the PI.

State AES Funding Survey - Montana State University-Montana Agricultural Experiment Station

State Budget Process: The Montana Agricultural Experiment Station (MAES) is classified as a state agency and receives a separate appropriation from the State of Montana. The appropriation goes through the Montana Legislature to the Office of the Commissioner of Higher Education/Montana Board of Regents to Montana State University. The University implements an off-the-top adjustment termed a direct charge/recharge/overhead/administrative assessment on just the State appropriation to MAES. As an aside, the Montana Extension Service (MES) also receives an adjustment off-the-top. MSU is funded through tuition, State of Montana, surcharges and a 6-mil levy, none of which apply to MAES (or MES). The Legislature meets every two years.

Institutional Charge to the Station: Historically, the MSU direct charge rate has varied from 5-7% of the state appropriation or 4-5% of the total appropriation. The direct charge is based upon faculty and staff FTE and on-campus gross square footage. This is allocated to two broad (and two minor) categories: Institutional Support (e.g. President's Office, VP Admin and Finance, Controller's Office, Personnel and Payroll, ITC, Affirmative Action, Faculty Council), Facilities Services (e.g. custodial services, building maintenance, landscape/grounds, heating plant, lights/power, water/sewer, insurance, safety and risk, police), Plant Bioscience Building operations and maintenance and IT/Banner.

AES Budget: Federal - Hatch $1,321,584, Hatch Multistate $641,650 McIntire-Stennis $0 (University of Montana-Missoula); State - $10,681,088.

Operations and Maintenance: All of the operations and maintenance for the off-campus facilities such as the agricultural research centers (7), farms and ranches is funded through the State appropriation and other sources available to MAES. No additional monies are available from MSU to address items like escalating energy costs and renovations.

Building Programs: The State of Montana has a cash and bonded Long Range Building Program (LRBP) for major renovation and new construction. MAES facilities are eligible for this program and are put into a master list of potential projects from the MSU System (multi-campuses, agencies).

Institutional Sponsored Program F&A/IDC Distribution: MSU's rate for on campus research is 41.5%; the off campus rate is 26%. The normal split is 55% to the Vice President for Research, 27% to the Department, 9% to the Dean and 9% to the PI with competitive funding from USDA, NIH, DOE, NSF and so on. This split is institution-wide and does not make any adjustment for faculty on split appointments (Academic, MAES, MES).

State AES Funding Survey - University of Nevada, Reno – Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station

State Budget Process: The Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station (NAES) is a division of the University of Nevada, Reno. NAES is classified as a state agency and receives a separate appropriation from the State of Nevada. The NAES is a separate line item in the UNR budget. The Nevada Legislature approves the budget and funds are allocated to the appropriate state agencies. The Legislature meets every two years.

Institutional Charges to the Station:

AES Budget:
Hatch: $801,530
Hatch Multistate: $359,415
McIntire-Stennis: $121,585
State: $8,537,024

Operations and Maintenance: NAES receives an allocation from the State appropriations to cover some of the operations and maintenance for the off-campus facilities such as the agricultural research centers. This allocation is based upon the gross square footage for each building and the number of miles of fence that must be maintained at each research center.

The operating and maintenance funds received for the NAES research centers that are in remote locations throughout the State are maintained by the NAES fiscal officer. The operating and maintenance funds that are received for the other NAES research centers is transferred to the University's facility services department. Facility services provides NAES with janitorial and maintenance services at these locations. Facility Services also pay the utility bills for these research centers.

Building Programs: The University of Nevada, Reno has a Capital Improvements system and requests are made through the University of Nevada, Reno. The University of Nevada, Reno prioritizes and forwards a recommendation to the Board of Regents of the Nevada System of Higher Education. The Board of Regents makes recommendations and forwards the request through to the Governor who makes the final recommendations which is forwarded to the Nevada Legislature for approval.

Institutional Sponsored Program F&A/IDC Distribution: The University has three rates for sponsored activities. The on campus rate for funded research is currently 40%; the off campus rate is 26%. Sponsored instructional activities are 50% on campus, 26% off campus. The rates for other activities not fitting these categories are 31.7% and 25.4%.

The normal split is 76.75% to the Vice President for Research, 7.75 % to the College, 7.75% to the Department and 7.75% to the PI with competitive funding. This split is institution-wide and does not make any adjustment for faculty on split appointments.

State AES Funding Survey: New Mexico

State Budget Process: Please describe the state budget process for the university including how AES budget is received. Is the AES budget a separate line item?

AES is a separate line item in the New Mexico Legislature. The funding goes to New Mexico State University, but for the purpose of funding the AES.

Institutional Charges to the Station: Please describe any institutional charges to the AES, including any indirect charges.

There are no institutional charges applied to the AES funds received from the State or from federal formula distribution.

AES Budget:
Hatch: $1,124,729
Hatch Multistate: $386,537
McIntire-Stennis: $294,337
State: $14,028,700

Operations and Maintenance: Please describe how the operations and maintenance for off-campus facilities such as the agricultural research centers are funded.

Until last year, no funds were provided for maintenance and renovation of the off campus Agricultural Science Centers. Now there is a recurring fund of $310,000 per year. Operations of each of the off campus centers is provided through the state supported agricultural experiment station budget.

Building Programs: Please describe the university's buildings and renovations program including repair, maintenance activities.

The NMSU building and repair program is funded through a state supported formula (never fully funded). The formula applies to facilities within 5 miles of the main campus. Priority is always given to teaching supported requests.

Institutional Sponsored Program F&A/IDC Distribution: What are the University's negotiated Facilities and Administration indirect costs rates for campus-based and off-campus-based projects? How are these funds distributed and used within the university, college and AES?

On Campus Rate 45.3%

Off Campus Rate 26.0%

The funds are distributed as follows: 50% stays with central administration and 50% are returned to the colleges (AES). 50% of the portion returned to the colleges are returned

to the departments and 50% of their share goes to faculty. These funds are used for a wide variety of purposes, but primarily for startup funding and for equipment purchases. Some are use for graduate student funding.

State AES Funding Survey - Utah

State Budget Process: The Utah Agricultural Experiment Station (UAES) is classified as a part of a state institution and receives a separate appropriation from the State of Utah. However, the appropriation goes through the Utah Legislature to the Office of the Commissioner of Higher Education/Utah Board of Regents to Utah State University (USU). USU passes those funds on through to the UAES. Once in a great while, some additional funds are provided directly to the UAES through legislative action. The Legislature meets every year.

Institutional Charges to the Station: The Utah Agricultural Experiment Station (UAES) has paid part of some administrative salaries and benefits, as well as sharing in any budget "reallocations"/cuts allocated to E&G Funds. Even though many of the increases are given to the "teaching" function (E&G), the UAES still has to take the same cuts as E&G when cuts occur.

AES Budget:
Hatch: $985,805
Hatch Multistate: $707,264
McIntire-Stennis: $226,841
State: $12,675,100

Operations and Maintenance: All operations and maintenance funding for agricultural research farms is taken off the top of the UAES State appropriation before departmental allocations are made. No additional monies are available from USU to address items like escalating energy costs and renovations.

Building Programs: The State of Utah has a Capital Building fund for all State agencies for major renovations and new construction. Some UAES facilities are eligible for this program and are put on a master list of potential projects from Utah State University, as well as other state agencies. Occasionally, some funds are directly appropriated to the UAES from the legislature (i.e., Caine Dairy Center), but such actions are not viewed positively by USU's administration.

Institutional Sponsored Program F&A/IDC Distribution: Utah State University's negotiated Facilities and Administration indirect cost rate for campus-based projects is 40.2% and 22% for off-campus-based projects. The normal split for IDC distribution is 70% to the Vice President for Research, 27% to the Department/PI and 3% to the UAES (<u>if specified as the research center</u>). There are many variations to the 27% Department/PI split from College to College. Some PIs receive the entire 27%, other are taxed at the college- or department-levels.

State AES Funding Survey – Washington State University

State Budget Process: Please describe the state budget process for the university including how AES budget is received. Is the AES budget a separate line item?

The Washington State University agricultural experiment station, which is largely embodied in the Agricultural Research Center (ARC), receives its funding as an annual allocation from the university Provost, who makes allocations to all units associated with the WSU Pullman campus. While there are other campuses of Washington State University whose chancellors also make allocations to units, it is the Provost who allocates to the entire statewide ARC with its multiple locations.

The State of Washington operates on a two-year budget cycle, beginning on July 1 of each odd numbered year. The biennial budget can be modified by legislative supplemental budget action in its even-numbered year session.

Within the university appropriation is a line item designated for research. It is largely for the ARC, although a few other research activities, such as the Water Research Center, are included in that line of the appropriation. From time to time there are specific line items that direct the ARC to conduct a particular research activity and report on it. Those funds often become part of the base budget of the ARC in future biennia.

Because the ARC is not a separate state agency, all requests to the legislature must be submitted through the university budget request process and can only be discussed with the legislature if they become part of the official university budget request.

It has been beneficial for the ARC to be included within the university budget with regard to salary increases, benefits, etc. as faculty on ARC appointments are treated the same as faculty on regular university academic appointments in all ways.

Because benefits are covered from a central pool, it is possible, on state appropriated and Provost allocated funds, to convert operating funds to personnel without the additional cost of benefits. However, in the event that new funds are appropriated for the use of the ARC, the university will withhold an amount necessary to cover the benefits of new employees identified in the new appropriation.

Institutional Charges to the Station: Please describe any institutional charges to the AES, including any indirect charges.

The ARC is treated like all other academic financial areas of the university; i.e., like a college. There are no indirect or direct charges assessed to the ARC that are different from those charged to any of the colleges.

AES Budget: for FY06

Hatch:	$1,994,637
Hatch Multistate:	$1,357,945

McIntire-Stennis:	$290,393
Animal Health:	$124,888
State: including benefits	$24,672,843

Operations and Maintenance: Please describe how the operations and maintenance for off-campus facilities such as the agricultural research centers are funded.

The ARC also now receives an allocation from the Executive Budget Committee, via the Provost, for an amount that formerly was allocated through the Vice-President for Business Affairs to Facilities Operations. These funds are intended to pay the salaries and operating costs of the facilities operations personnel at the ARC's various Research and Extension Centers around the state. While the university centrally funds the utilities at these locations, it does not cover renovation or renewal costs. Other than for state appropriated salary increases, the Facilities Operations funds have not been adjusted for inflation.

A large portion of the operating costs of the Research and Extension Centers, mainly field and office staff support, is funded by the ARC from its base budget as an allocation to each Center. The Research and Extension Center Directors generate additional funds through sale of agricultural commodities, rental of space to other agencies, plot and greenhouse charges to all researchers, etc.

Building Programs: Please describe the university's buildings and renovations program including repair, maintenance activities.

The State of Washington appropriates separate operations and capital budgets each biennium. The capital budget supports new facilities plus minor capital improvements, minor capital preservation and renewal, minor capital for health and safety requirements, and, for the last decade, an omnibus equipment fund. The ARC, as part of the college, receives an allocation from the budget committee for minor capital improvements and also for equipment. Each of these two programs have provided about $600k each per biennium for the last several biennia.

These amounts are not nearly adequate to handle all the improvements and renovations that are necessary for the ARC's main campus and Research and Extension Center facilities. Likewise, the omnibus equipment allocation is quickly consumed by faculty start-up needs. A variety of resources such as grants, donations, F&A funds, farm receipts, etc. are used to supplement the centrally provided funds.

Institutional Sponsored Program F&A/IDC Distribution: What are the University's negotiated Facilities and Administration indirect costs rates for campus-based and off-campus-based projects? How are these funds distributed and used within the university, college and AES?

The On-Campus rate is 49.5% of Modified Total Direct Costs (MTDC). The Off-Campus Rate is 26% of MTDC. All of the ARC's locations are considered to be "On-Campus".

MTDC is the direct costs minus equipment items of $5000 or more, subcontracts after the initial $25,000, and Qualified Tuition Reductions.

The distribution of collected F&A is 8% to the colleges and 15% to the departments. The ARC is a unit of the college and receives an allocation from the dean from the F&A returns received by the college. All other F&A returns are retained by the university administration.

Distribution to individual members of the faculty is according to departmental policy.

State AES Funding Survey - University of Wyoming – Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station

State Budget Process: The Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station (WYAES) does not receive a separate appropriation from the State of Wyoming. The WYAES receives funding from the University of Wyoming block grant through the College of Agriculture, based on need as defined in an annual budget proposal.

The WYAES is considered a division of the College of Agriculture and as such utilities and fringe benefits on personnel funded from state appropriated funds are paid from central cost pools at the university administration level. Dollars are made available from central funds for major facilities maintenance, although the annual amounts have not changed in over 20 years.

In our annual internal budget processes, the University of Wyoming funds the WYAES salary increases from state appropriated funds for faculty, administrative and academic professional, and state classified staff positions paid from state appropriated funds.

Institutional Indirect Charges to the WYAES: Utilities for WYAES is paid directly from a Physical Plant fund and is increased as needed at the end of each year (unused funds are retained by Physical Plant). Total expenditures for FY2006 were $45,084. Fringe benefits are also paid directly from central administration and we never see the amounts for these expenditures.

AES Budget: Federal—Hatch: $930,570; Hatch Multistate: $511,946; McIntire-Stennis: $172,844; Total Federal: $1,615,360; State: $6,556,339; Physical Plant for Utilities (est): $45,000, and facility repair: $35,745; Total Effective Budget: $8,207,444.

Operations and Maintenance: On-campus units are provided janitorial service by Physical Plant. The on-campus units are charged for any other facility maintenance/repair/remodel costs unless deemed to be “regular scheduled maintenance.”

The WYAES is responsible for operations and maintenance of its off-campus research centers (3 sites), but must work through Facilities Planning for major repairs or construction. These instances are contracted to local businesses but must be planned and approved by UWYO Facilities Planning. Utility bills are paid directly from a Physical Plant fund which gets increased at the end of the year if needed. Minor maintenance is provided by Physical Plant with a total budget of $35,745. This amount has remained static for over 20 years.

Building Programs: Support for capital projects can come from a variety of sources including gifts, salary savings, budget excess, and college and university support. When a project is beyond the scope of these sources and the need is one of the University of Wyoming priorities, capital requests can be included in the UWYO request to the Wyoming State Legislature. These requests can take years of planning and promotion.

Many WYAES major capital improvement requests, on- and off-campus, have endured in the university's priority list in the last 5 – 10 years.

Institutional Sponsored Program F & A / IOC Distribution: Current indirect cost rates is as follows: On-campus organized research, 43%; Instruction/educational services, 51.1%; Other sponsored projects, 33.5%; Off-campus research or instruction is negotiated with the Office of Research. These rates are not broken down by F&A and IOC.

Indirect costs are distributed at the University of Wyoming as follows: General Fund, 75%; College, 5%, College Department, 15%; Office of Research, 5%. WYAES receives the 15% college department allocation only on grants where the Principal Investigator is a WYAES faculty or staff.

Agenda Item 16.1 State Reports
Presenters: All
Background:

Nevada State Report

New President
The University of Nevada, Reno hired a new University President, Dr. Milton Glick who was the Provost at Arizona State University.

Field Days
This past year, the NAES held its 1st Field Day Open House and Facility Tours at the Main Station Field Laboratory in Reno on July 22, 2006. There were 300 people in attendance and we featured 4 separate tours that included: 1. Large animal surgery and stem cell research: 2. Meats laboratory and product development, 3. Swine unit and Sinclair pigs that develop melanoma and 4. Field tour of Roundup Ready alfalfa and varietals trial. Thirty faculty presented posters of research and we had an old fashion BBQ.

On August 2nd & 3rd, we held our second Gund Range Research Ranch Field Day and Range Monitoring Workshop. Topics included grazing and public land issues.

Faculty Salaries
Our budget resulted in a 2% cost of living increase for faculty and 2.5% merit increase for FY 2007-08.

Positions
Leslie Haug, Manager, Livestock Production and Weed Management
Christy Howard, Assistant Professor, Biochemistry
Tumen Wuliji, Professor, Animal Biotechnology and Range Animal Extension Specialist
Elizabeth Leger. Assistant Professor, Natural Resources and Environmental Science
Christopher Porada, Associate Professor, Animal Biotechnology

Agenda Item 16.2: NASULGC-DOE/EERE Partnership
Presenter: H. M Harrington
Background:

The BAA-Policy Board of Directors was charged with implementing the activities for this partnership effort. The partnership is in the 2nd year of a 3 year agreements that provides $500,000 per year. The EDs serve as the major drivers of the effort by providing leadership for the several projects. There are three active projects for the current year.

- **Project 1: Pacific Northwest Extension Energy Initiative:** Worked with Linda Fox WA), Charlotte Eberlein, Scott Reed, Tony Nakazawa, Jake Fey, Lyla Houglum and staff of the WSU Energy Extension program to finalize and implement the 2006 program. The project is aimed at informing local government agencies and officials about energy efficiency and renewable energy information. More than 400 officials and agencies have been briefed on EERE information. Each state is hiring an extension specialist to facilitate communication and education on energy efficiency and renewable energy.

- **Project 2: 4-H youth and the Science of Energy.** Two units - Energy of Heat and Heating, and Energy of Light and Lighting have been completed by 14 institutions. The third unit, the Energy of Motion, will be offered for training May 7-9, at a location yet to be determined. The 2007 funding will be supporting participation by 21 institutions. The training will be completed and Energy of Motion kits will be available for use for summer camps and on into the fall. A travel stipend as well as some funding to support teaching kit purchase will be available.

- **Project 5: Facilitating Communications with between DOE and NASULGC Institutions.** The mission of Team 5 is two-fold; in Fiscal Year 2006:
  - Enhancing curriculum development potential at NASULGC institutions to meet the demands of future hiring needs at DOE. This long-term objective will require guidance and input from DOE on projected hiring needs for the future, as well as guidance and input from faculty and administrators at NASULGC institutions.
  - Developing and implementing a formal exchange programs. The emphasis of the exchange program is the placement of NASULGC faculty/researchers at DOE laboratories and in DOE programs at the national level; additionally, the

For information only

Agenda Item 16.3: ESCOP Science and Technology Committee
Presenter: Greg Bohach
Background:

ESS Priorities for the NRI

In response to ESCOP's charge, the Science & Technology Committee developed a process to provide input on NRI priorities from the experiment station directors. The process involved two steps, an initial on-line survey available to experiment station, extension, and academic program directors, followed by a session at the fall SAES/ARD Workshop composed primarily of experiment station directors. The updated Science Roadmap for Agriculture challenges and objectives served as the framework for these discussions and subsequent recommendations.

Recommendations for NRI priorities from the Workshop attendees were compiled and edited by the Science & Technology Committee and the final ESS recommendations were approved by the ESCOP Executive Committee at it's meeting during the NASULGC annual conference. These recommendations were sent to Anna Palmisano, Deputy Administrator for NRI, and copied to Colien Hefferan and Gale Buchanan on November 15, 2007.

The following Roadmap objectives were recommended as high priority areas for NRI funding.

- Develop sustainable production systems that are profitable and protective of the environment, including finding ways to optimize the integration of crop and livestock production systems.
- Improve crop biomass quantities, qualities and agricultural production efficiencies.
- Develop technologies to improve processing efficiency of crop bioproducts.
- Eliminate food borne illnesses.
- Develop better methods to protect the environment both on and beyond the farm from any negative impacts of agriculture through optimum use of cropping systems including agroforestry, phytoremediation, and site-specific management.
- Develop more environmentally friendly crop and livestock production systems that utilize sustainable weed, insect, and pathogen management strategies, along with feeding strategies that promote environmental stewardship.
- Stimulate entrepreneurship and business development in rural communities and new forms of economic activity built around regional trade associations, rural cooperatives, and local production networks.

Also included in the ESS recommendations were very specific areas for each objective that are high priority for research focused or integrated proposals. In addition, the ESS recommended that the number of NRI program areas should be decreased and the scope of each program area be broadened.

Anna Palmisano will discuss how these recommendations are being used in developing the 2008 RFA and other issues related to the NRI.

Action Requested:

Information only.